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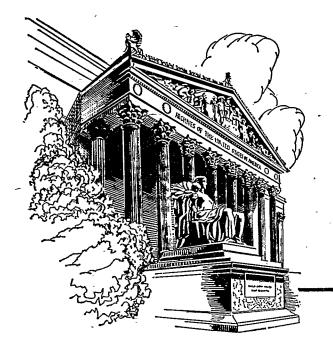
Washington, D.C.

Pages 215-250

Agencies in this issue-

The Congress Agricultural Research Service Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Agriculture Department Atomic Energy Commission Civil Aeronautics Board Civil Service Commission Commodity Credit Corporation Consumer and Marketing Service **Emergency Planning Office** Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Federal Power Commission Federal Reserve System Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission Labor Department Maritime Administration Packers and Stockyards Administration Post Office Department Securities and Exchange Commission Tariff Commission Tennessee Valley Authority

Detailed-list of Contents appears inside.





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Contents

THE MINISTERS		COMMODITY CREDIT		Notices	-
THE CONGRESS	249	CORPORATION		Claims against Chinese Communist regime by U.S. nationals;	
Acts approved	449	Rules and Regulations		time for filing	241
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES		Grains and similarly handled		INTERSTATE COMMERCE	
A ODICIUMINAL DECEARCII		commodities; extended ware- house-storage loans	222		
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	- 1	Peanuts; standards for approval		COMMISSION	
SERVICE		of cold storage warehouses;	223	Notices	
Rules and Regulations				Guidelines for presenting sample studies, proposed; request for	
Hog cholera and other communicable swine diseases; eradica-		CONSUMER AND MARKETING	'	comments Motor carrier transfer proceed-	247
tion and free States	223	SERVICE		Motor carrier transfer proceed- ings	249
Scables in cattle; areas quarantined	223	Rules and Regulations			410
		Apportionment of funds, fiscal year 1968:	-	LABOR DEPARTMENT	
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION		Milk program, special	220	Notices	
AND CONSERVATION SERV	ICE	School breakfast and nonfood assistance programs (2 docu-		Unemployment compensa-	
Notices	-		220	tion laws; certifications to Secretary of the Treasury:	
Marketing quota review committee panels; revision of certain areas		School lunch program, national		State laws	247
of venue	233	(2 documents) S Handling limitations; fruits grown	219	States	247
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT		in Arizona and California:		MARITIME ADMINISTRATION	
See also Agricultural Research			222 222	Notices	
Service; Agricultural Stabiliza-		Shipment limitations; fruits	444	Ship construction plans; notice	'
tion and Conservation Service; Commodity Credit Corporation;		grown in Florida:	001	to prospective applicants	234
Consumer and Marketing Serv-		Grapefruit	$\frac{221}{221}$	PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS	
ice; Federal Crop Insurance		-		ADMINISTRATION	
Corporation; Packers and Stockyards Administration.		EMERGENCY PLANNING OFFI	CE	_	
Notices	-	Rules and Regulations		Notices Montgomery County Auction et	
Designation of areas for emer-		Federal disaster assistance for projects under construction;		al.; changes in names of posted	
gency loans: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas,			229	stockyards	234
and Tennessee	233	FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE		POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT	
North Carolina	233	CORPORATION	•	Rules and Regulations	
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSI	ON	Rules and Regulations		Mail addressed to military post of-	
Notices		Peas, canning and freezing; coun-		fices overseas and undeliverable	
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.;		ties designated for crop insur-		mail; preparation and handling, treatment by classes	231
application for construction permits and facility licenses	235	ance, 1961 and succeeding crop	001	Notices	201
					-
Saxton Nuclear Experimental	200				-
Corp.; proposed issuance of op-		FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION		Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance	- 233-
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment	235	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices		Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance	- 233-
Corp.; proposed issuance of op- erating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; exten-	235	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.:	N	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE	233 [.]
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date	235 235	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co Duke Power Co	N 239	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION	233 [.]
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD	235 235	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co Duke Power Co Myers, Sidney G., Jr., et al	N 239 240 236	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices	233-
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations	235 235	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co Duke Power Co Myers, Sidney G., Jr., et al Sinclair Oil & Gas Co. et al	N 239 240	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION	233
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations Uniform system of accounts and	235 235	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co Duke Power Co Myers, Sidney G., Jr., et al Sinclair Oil & Gas Co. et al FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM	N 239 240 236	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc	
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations	235 235	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co Duke Power Co Myers, Sidney G., Jr., et al Sinclair Oil & Gas Co. et al FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM Notices	N 239 240 236	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION	
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations Uniform system of accounts and reports for certificated air carriers; effective date; correction Notices	235 235	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co	239 240 236 238	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION Notices	
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations Uniform system of accounts and reports for certificated air carriers; effective date; correction Notices Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.;	235 235 235	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co Duke Power Co Myers, Sidney G., Jr., et al Sinclair Oil & Gas Co. et al FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM Notices Banks and financial institutions;	N 239 240 236	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION Notices Reports to Automotive Agreement	
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations Uniform system of accounts and reports for certificated air carriers; effective date; correction. Notices Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.; prehearing conference	235 235 235 224	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co	239 240 236 238	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION Notices Reports to Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board; certain workers of PPG Indus-	
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations Uniform system of accounts and reports for certificated air carriers; effective date; correction Notices Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.;	235 235 235 224	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co	239 240 236 238	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION Notices Reports to Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board; certain workers of PPG Industries:	241
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations Uniform system of accounts and reports for certificated air carriers; effective date; correction. Notices Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.; prehearing conference	235 235 235 224	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co	N 239 240 236 238 240 240	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION Notices Reports to Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board; certain workers of PPG Indus-	
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations Uniform system of accounts and reports for certificated air carriers; effective date; correction Notices Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.; prehearing conference	235 235 224 236	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co	N 239 240 236 238 240 240	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION Notices Reports to Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board; certain workers of PPG Industries:_ Works No. 1, Creighton, Pa Works No. 4, Ford City, Pa	241
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations Uniform system of accounts and reports for certificated air carriers; effective date; correction Notices Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.; prehearing conference	235 235 235 224 236	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co Duke Power Co Myers, Sidney G., Jr., et al Sinclair Oil & Gas Co. et al FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM Notices Banks and financial institutions; capital transfer abroad Federal Open Market Committee; current economic policy directive FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT	N 239 240 236 238 240 240	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION Notices Reports to Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board; certain workers of PPG Industries: Works No. 1, Creighton, Pa Works No. 4, Ford City, Pa TENNESSEE VALLEY	241 244 242
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment	235 235 224 236	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co Duke Power Co Myers, Sidney G., Jr., et al Sinclair Oil & Gas Co. et al FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM Notices Banks and financial institutions; capital transfer abroad Federal Open Market Committee; current economic policy directive FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE	N 239 240 236 238 240 240	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION Notices Reports to Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board; certain workers of PPG Industries: Works No. 1, Creighton, Pa Works No. 4, Ford City, Pa TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	241 244 242
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations Uniform system of accounts and reports for certificated air carriers; effective date; correction Notices Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.; prehearing conference	235 235 224 236	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co	N 239 240 236 238 240 240	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION Notices Reports to Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board; certain workers of PPG Industries:_ Works No. 1, Creighton, Pa Works No. 4, Ford City, Pa TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY Rules and Regulations	241 244 242
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment	235 235 224 236	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co	N 239 240 236 238 240 240	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION Notices Reports to Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board; certain workers of PPG Industries: Works No. 1, Creighton, Pa Works No. 4, Ford City, Pa TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY Rules and Regulations Ethical and other conduct stand-	241 244 242
Corp.; proposed issuance of operating license amendment Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York; extension of completion date CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD Rules and Regulations Uniform system of accounts and reports for certificated air carriers; effective date; correction Notices Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.; prehearing conference	235 235 224 236	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Notices Hearings, etc.: Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co Duke Power Co Myers, Sidney G., Jr., et al Sinclair Oil & Gas Co. et al FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM Notices Banks and financial institutions; capital transfer abroad Federal Open Market Committee; current economic policy directive FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES Rules and Regulations Appearance and practice before the Commission and filing of claims and procedures therefor;	N 239 240 236 238 240 240	Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals; discontinuance SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Notices Central and South West Corp. et al.; hearing, etc TARIFF COMMISSION Notices Reports to Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board; certain workers of PPG Industries:_ Works No. 1, Creighton, Pa Works No. 4, Ford City, Pa TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY Rules and Regulations	241 244 242

List of CFR Parts Affected

(Codification Guide)

The following numerical guide is a list of the parts of each title of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published in today's issue. A cumulative list of parts affected, covering the current month to date, appears at the end of each issue beginning with the second issue of the month.

A cumulative guide is published separately at the end of each month. The guide lists the parts and sections affected by documents published since January 1, 1968, and specifies how they are affected.

5 CFR	Ł	9 CFR		18 CFR	
213	219	73	223	300	224
550	219	76	223		
610	219	1.4 CED		32 CFR -	
7 ČED	•	14 CFR .		1711	229
7 CFR .		241	224	* / * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
210 (2 documents)	219			39 CFR	
215	220				
220 (2 documents)	220			127	231
401	221			158	231
905 (2 documents)	221				
907	222			45 CFR	
910	222			' ' '	
1421	222			500	232
1422	223			531	232

Rules and Regulations

Title 5—ADMINISTRATIVE **PERSONNEL**

Chapter I-Civil Service Commission PART 213—EXCEPTED SERVICE

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Section 213.3116 is amended to extend for 1 year the Schedule A authorities for 60 positions in medical and related occupations for employment throughout the Department under the Cuban refugee program and for 195 positions in the Social and Rehabilitation Administration's Cuban refugee program (in lieu of 225 positions in the former Welfare Administration). Effective December 31, 1967, § 213.3116 is amended by changing subparagraph (1) of paragraph (e) and the headnote and subparagraph (1) of paragraph (g) as set out below.

§ 213.3116 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(e) General. (1) Until December 31, 1968, 60 positions in medical and related occupations for employment under the Cuban refugee program. Employment of any person under this authority shall not extend more than-1 year beyond the expiration of this authority.

(g) Social and Rehabilitation Administration. (1) Not to exceed 195 positions directly concerned with programs conducted by the Department in connection with the problems of Cuban refugees: Provided, That employment under this authority shall be temporary and no employment shall be made under it after December 31, 1968.

(5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302, E.O. 10577, 19 F.R. 7521, 3 CFR, 1954-58 Comp., p. 218)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERV-ICE COMMISSION. [SEAL] JAMES C. SPRY. Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 68-211; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

PART 550—PAY ADMINISTRATION (GENERAL)

PART 610—HOURS OF DUTY

Time in Travel Status; Travel on Official Time

Section 550.112(e)(2) is amended to by 5 U.S.C. 5542(b) (2) (B), as amended tioned among the States as follows:

by section 222 of Public Law 90-206. Section 610.123 is added to supplement 5 U.S.C. 6101(b) (2) as suggested on page 31 of Senate Report No. 801, 90th Congress, 1st Session, regarding H.R. 7977.

1. Effective January 15, 1968, § 550.112 (e) (2) is amended as set out below.

§ 550.112 Computation of overtime.

(e) Time in travel status. * * *

(2) The travel (i) involves the performance of actual work while traveling, (ii) is incident to travel that involves the performance of work while traveling, (iii) is carried out under such arduous and unusual conditions that the travel is inseparable from work, or (iv) results from an event which could not be scheduled or controlled administratively.

(5 U.S.C. 5548)

2. Effective January 15, 1968, § 610.123 is added as set out below.

§ 610.123 Travel on official time.

Insofar as practicable travel during nonduty hours shall not be required of an employee. When it is essential that this be required and the employee may not be paid overtime under § 550.112(e) of this chapter the official concerned shall record his reasons for ordering travel at those hours and shall, upon request, furnish a copy of his statement to the employee concerned.

(5 U.S.C. 5548, 6101)

United States Civil Serv-ICE COMMISSION, JAMES C. SPRY, [SEAL] Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 68-256; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

Title 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter II—Consumer and Marketina Service (Consumer Food Programs), Department of Agriculture

PART 210—NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Appendix—Apportionment of Food Assistance Funds Pursuant to National School Lunch Act Fiscal Year 1968

Pursuant to section 4 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended, food assistance funds available for the fiscal include therein the amendments required year ending June 30, 1968, are appor-

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Ment	Ctoto			
Alabama \$4,709,862 \$4,595,189 \$114,673 Alaska 152,189 152,189 Arizona 1,336,340 1,279,733 56,607 Arkansas 2,919,744 2,843,959 75,785 Colifornia 5,970,046 5,970,046 Colorado 1,520,201 1,421,353 98,846 Colorado 1,520,201 1,421,353 98,846 Colorado 2,76,273 372,675 3,508 District of 249,651 249,651 Plorida 6,238,492 6,118,173 Georgia 7,007,525 7,007,625 Guam 129,861 87,025 42,836 Hawaii 991,847 929,601 62,244 Idaho 673,121 651,409 21,712 Illinois 4,626,454 4,626,454 Indiana 3,571,668 3,571,668 Iowa 2,936,649 4,594,860 1,62,444 Indiana 3,571,668 3,571,668 Iowa 2,936,649 4,594,860 1,872,349 Kentucky 4,594,860 4,594,860 1,002,403 Lousiana 6,526,352 749,202 Maryland 2,066,032 2,001,815 Manne 8,66,632 2,018,15 64,217 Massachusetts 3,506,528 3,506,528 Minnesota 3,593,238 3,135,825 433,509 Montana 494,715 Nebraska 1,200,886 1,024,157 New Mexico 1,116,037 North Carolina 7,866,349 7,866,349 North Dakota 7,20,266 South Dakota 7,22,349 South Dakota 7,20,266 South	State		agency	or private
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Hawaii		249, 651	249, 651	
Hawaii		6, 238, 492	6, 118, 178	120 314
Hawaii	Georgia	7, 007, 525	1 7,007,525	-20,01
Towa		129, 861	87, 025	42, 836
Towa	Hawaii	991, 847	929, 601	62, 246
Towa	Idaho	673, 121	651, 409	21,712
Towa	Illinois	4, 626, 454	4, 626, 454	
Iowa 2,936,649 2,586,403 350,246 Kansas 1,872,349 1,872,349 349 Kentucky 4,594,860 4,594,860 2,566,352 Lousiana 6,526,352 6,526,352 749,202 97,320 Maryland 2,066,032 2,001,815 64,217 Massachusetts 3,506,528 3,506,528 3,506,528 Michigan 3,930,835 3,594,845 335,90 Missouri 3,709,380 3,769,380 3,769,380 Missouri 3,709,380 3,769,380 3,769,380 New Jersey 1,200,886 1,024,157 176,72 New Hampshire 1,898,088 1,767,711 230,377 New Jersey 1,998,088 1,767,711 230,377 New Mexico 1,116,037 1,116,037 1,004,987 North Dakota 7,866,349 7,866,349 342,220 North Dakota 7,213 694,866 342,225 Oklahoma 2,144,002 2,144,002 2,445,055 <t< td=""><td>Indiana</td><td>1 3.571.668</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Indiana	1 3.571.668		
Maine	Iowa	2, 936, 649	2, 586, 403	350, 246
Maine	Kansas	1,872,349	1,872,349	
Maine		4, 594, 860	4, 594, 860	
Minnesota. 3, 593, 833 3, 595, 595 433, 505 Mississippi 4, 110, 527 4, 110, 527 Missouri. 3, 769, 380 3, 769, 380 Montana. 494, 715 464, 772 29, 945 Missouri. 1, 200, 886 1, 0,24, 157 176, 725 Nevada. 1, 200, 886 1, 0,24, 157 176, 725 New Hampshire. 488, 008 Ms, 889, 008 New Jersey. 1, 988, 088 1, 767, 711 120, 378 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987	Lousiana	F 6. 526. 352	6, 526, 352	l
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Minnesota. 3, 593, 833 3, 595, 595 433, 505 Mississippi 4, 110, 527 4, 110, 527 Missouri. 3, 769, 380 3, 769, 380 Montana. 494, 715 464, 772 29, 945 Missouri. 1, 200, 886 1, 0,24, 157 176, 725 Nevada. 1, 200, 886 1, 0,24, 157 176, 725 New Hampshire. 488, 008 Ms, 889, 008 New Jersey. 1, 988, 088 1, 767, 711 120, 378 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987	Maryland	2,066,032	2,001,815	64, 217
Minnesota. 3, 593, 833 3, 595, 595 433, 505 Mississippi 4, 110, 527 4, 110, 527 Missouri. 3, 769, 380 3, 769, 380 Montana. 494, 715 464, 772 29, 945 Missouri. 1, 200, 886 1, 0,24, 157 176, 725 Nevada. 1, 200, 886 1, 0,24, 157 176, 725 New Hampshire. 488, 008 Ms, 889, 008 New Jersey. 1, 988, 088 1, 767, 711 120, 378 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987 10, 334, 987	Massachusetts	3, 506, 528	3, 506, 528	
New Jersey	Michigan	3,930,835	3, 594, 845	335,990
New Jersey		3, 569, 328	3, 135, 825	433, 503
New Jersey	Mississippi	4, 110, 527	4, 110, 527	
New Jersey	Missouri	3,769,380	3,769,380	
New Jersey	Montana	494, 715	464,772	29,943
New Jersey	Nebraska	1, 200, 886	1,024,157	176,729
New Jersey	Nevada	126,096	125, 204	892
New Mexico. 1, 116, 037 1, 116, 037 1, 116, 037 1, 116, 037 1, 116, 037 1, 116, 037 1, 116, 037 1, 116, 037 1, 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 987 10, 034, 98	New Hampshire	100,000	458,008	
North Dakota	New Jersey	1,998,088		230, 377
North Dakota	New Viexico	1,116,037	1,116,037	
North Dakota	New York	10, 034, 987	10,034,987	
South Carolina 4,720,026 4,677,368 52,688 South Dakota 634,973 634,973 734,973 Tennessee 4,856,054 4,779,159 76,89 Texas 7,342,117 7,061,785 39,92 Vermont 273,435 273,435 273,435 Virgin Islands 127,150 127,150 127,150 Washington 1,977,929 1,922,225 55,79 West Virginia 1,888,819 1,849,996 38,931 Wisconsin 2,901,243 2,359,308 541,932 Symming 262,201 262,201 580,609 American 76,559 76,559 76,559	North Carolina	7,800,349	7,866,349	04 03
South Carolina 4,720,026 4,677,368 52,688 South Dakota 634,973 634,973 734,973 Tennessee 4,856,054 4,779,159 76,89 Texas 7,342,117 7,061,785 39,92 Vermont 273,435 273,435 273,435 Virgin Islands 127,150 127,150 127,150 Washington 1,977,929 1,922,225 55,79 West Virginia 1,888,819 1,849,996 38,931 Wisconsin 2,901,243 2,359,308 541,932 Symming 262,201 262,201 580,609 American 76,559 76,559 76,559	Obje	C 100, 213	2 505 000	84,220
South Carolina 4,720,026 4,677,368 52,688 South Dakota 634,973 634,973 734,973 Tennessee 4,856,054 4,779,159 76,89 Texas 7,342,117 7,061,785 39,03 Utah 1,261,981 1,288,055 3,924 Vermont 273,435 273,435 273,435 Virgin Islands 127,150 127,150 127,150 Washington 1,977,929 1,922,225 55,79 West Virginia 1,888,819 1,849,906 38,91 Wisconsin 2,901,243 2,359,308 541,935 Wyoming 262,201 262,201 58moa, American 76,559 76,559 76,559	Ohlohama	0, 182, 280	0,000,002	590, 543
South Carolina 4,720,026 4,677,368 52,688 South Dakota 634,973 634,973 734,973 Tennessee 4,856,054 4,779,159 76,89 Texas 7,342,117 7,061,785 39,03 Utah 1,261,981 1,288,055 3,924 Vermont 273,435 273,435 273,435 Virgin Islands 127,150 127,150 127,150 Washington 1,977,929 1,922,225 55,79 West Virginia 1,888,819 1,849,906 38,91 Wisconsin 2,901,243 2,359,308 541,935 Wyoming 262,201 262,201 58moa, American 76,559 76,559 76,559	Orogon	1 490 167	1 420 167	
South Carolina 4,720,026 4,677,368 52,688 South Dakota 634,973 634,973 734,973 Tennessee 4,856,054 4,779,159 76,89 Texas 7,342,117 7,061,785 39,03 Utah 1,261,981 1,288,055 3,924 Vermont 273,435 273,435 273,435 Virgin Islands 127,150 127,150 127,150 Washington 1,977,929 1,922,225 55,79 West Virginia 1,888,819 1,849,906 38,91 Wisconsin 2,901,243 2,359,308 541,935 Wyoming 262,201 262,201 58moa, American 76,559 76,559 76,559	-Pannerlyonia	6 201 452	5 555 576	735 976
South Carolina 4,720,026 4,677,368 52,688 South Dakota 634,973 634,973 734,973 Tennessee 4,856,054 4,779,159 76,89 Texas 7,342,117 7,061,785 39,03 Utah 1,261,981 1,288,055 3,924 Vermont 273,435 273,435 273,435 Virgin Islands 127,150 127,150 127,150 Washington 1,977,929 1,922,225 55,79 West Virginia 1,888,819 1,849,906 38,91 Wisconsin 2,901,243 2,359,308 541,935 Wyoming 262,201 262,201 58moa, American 76,559 76,559 76,559	Puerto Rico	4 236 964	4 236 964	100,010
South Carolina 4,720,026 4,677,368 52,688 South Dakota 634,973 634,973 734,973 Tennessee 4,856,054 4,779,159 76,89 Texas 7,342,117 7,061,785 39,03 Utah 1,261,981 1,288,055 3,924 Vermont 273,435 273,435 273,435 Virgin Islands 127,150 127,150 127,150 Washington 1,977,929 1,922,225 55,79 West Virginia 1,888,819 1,849,906 38,91 Wisconsin 2,901,243 2,359,308 541,935 Wyoming 262,201 262,201 58moa, American 76,559 76,559 76,559	Rhode Island	274 055	274,055	
Tennessee 4, 856, 054 4, 778, 159 76, 859 Texas 7, 342, 117 7, 061, 785 280, 33: Utah 1, 261, 981 1, 285, 055 3, 92: Vermont 273, 435 273, 435 Virginia 4, 425, 472 4, 358, 807 Virgin Islands 127, 150 127, 150 Washington 1, 977, 929 1, 922, 225 55, 70: West Virginia 1, 888, 819 1, 849, 966 38, 913 Wyoming 262, 201 262, 201 Samoa, American 76, 559 76, 559	South Carolina	4 720 026	4.667:368	52.659
Tennessee 4, 856, 054 4, 778, 159 76, 859 Texas 7, 342, 117 7, 061, 785 280, 33: Utah 1, 261, 981 1, 285, 055 3, 92: Vermont 273, 435 273, 435 Virginia 4, 425, 472 4, 358, 807 Virgin Islands 127, 150 127, 150 Washington 1, 977, 929 1, 922, 225 55, 70: West Virginia 1, 888, 819 1, 849, 966 38, 913 Wyoming 262, 201 262, 201 Samoa, American 76, 559 76, 559	South Dakota	634, 973	634, 973]
Wisconsin 2, 901, 243 2, 359, 308 541, 935 Wyoming 262, 201 262, 201 Samoa, 76, 559 76, 559	Tennessee	4, 856, 054	4, 779, 159	76, 895
Wisconsin 2, 901, 243 2, 359, 308 541, 935 Wyoming 262, 201 262, 201 Samoa, 76, 559 76, 559	Texas	7, 342, 117	7,061,785	280, 332
Wisconsin 2, 901, 243 2, 359, 308 541, 935 Wyoming 262, 201 262, 201 Samoa, 76, 559 76, 559	Utah	1, 261, 981	1,258,055	3,926
Wisconsin 2, 901, 243 2, 359, 308 541, 935 Wyoming 262, 201 262, 201 Samoa, 76, 559 76, 559	Vermont	273, 435	273, 435	1
Wisconsin 2, 901, 243 2, 359, 308 541, 935 Wyoming 262, 201 262, 201 Samoa, 76, 559 76, 559	Virginia	4, 425, 472	4,358,807	66, 665
Wisconsin 2, 901, 243 2, 359, 308 541, 935 Wyoming 262, 201 262, 201 Samoa, 76, 559 76, 559	Virgin Islands	127, 150	127, 150	
Wisconsin 2, 901, 243 2, 359, 308 541, 935 Wyoming 262, 201 262, 201 Samoa, 76, 559 76, 559	Washington	1,977,929	1,922,225	55, 704
American 76, 559 76, 559	West Virginia	1,888,819	1,849,906	38,913
American 76, 559 76, 559	Wisconsin	2,901,243	2,359,308	541, 935
American 76, 559 76, 559	Wyoming	262, 201	262, 201	
	Samoa,			i
Total154, 947, 000 150, 097, 685 4,849, 315	American	76, 559	76, 559	
	Total	154, 947, 000	150, 097, 685	4,849,315

(Secs. 2-12, 60 Stat. 230-233, as amended. 76 Stat. 944; 42 U.S.C. 1751-1760)

Dated: December 28, 1967.

RODNEY E. LEONARD. Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 68-69; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

PART 210—NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Appendix—Apportionment of Food Assistance Funds Pursuant to National School Lunch Act Fiscal Year 1968

Pursuant to section, 11 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended, food assistance funds available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, are apportioned among the States as follows:

	Total	State	Withheld
State	apportion-	agency	for private
	ment		schools
Alabama	\$138, 582	\$136 710	\$1,872
Alaska	16,021	\$136,710 16,021	\$1,012
American Samoa	2,601	9 601	
Arizona	49, 627	41,576	8,051
Arkansas	49, 627 191, 980 107, 017	2,001 41,576 188,979 107,017 22,212 8,710 1,950	3,001
California Colorado	107, 017	107, 017	3,355
Connecticut	25, 567 8, 710 1, 968	8 710	3,300
Delaware	1,968	1,950	18
District of			
_Columbia	39, 287	39, 287	
Florida	265, 162 305, 067	260, 998	4, 164
Georgia	429	305, 067 265	164
Guam Hawaii	14 870	9.019	5,851
Idaho	5, 277	4,765	512
Illinois	14,870 5,277 31,086 32,893	4,765 31,086 32,893	
Indiana	32,893	32,893	
Iowa	26, 956 16, 243 181, 980	19, 125 16, 243 181, 980	.7,831
Kansas Kentucky	10, 243	10, 243	
Louisiana	191 009	191,009	
Maine	191, 009 20, 700	15, 803	4,897
Maryland	27, 518 51, 131 53, 396	15,803 22,227 51,131	5, 291
Massachusetts	51, 131	51, 131	
Michigan	53,396		10, 235
Minnesota Mississippi	33,463	25, 024 129, 460 59, 144	8,439
Missouri	129, 460 59, 144 15, 217	59, 144	
Montana	15, 217	12, 107	3, 110
Nebraska	22,011	15, 663	6,348
Nevada	22, 011 3, 233 7, 688	12, 107 15, 663 3, 213 7, 688 16, 171 66, 759 845, 192 418, 582	20
New Hampshire. New Jersey	7,688	7,688	11,710
New Mexico	27, 881 66, 759 845, 192 418, 582 11, 769	66, 759	11,110
New Mexico New York	845, 192	845, 192	
North Carolina	418, 582	418, 582	
North Dakota	11,769	8, 527 70, 807 64, 987 8, 629	3,242 19,811
Ohio_ \	90, 618 64, 987 8, 629	70,807	19,811
Oklahoma Oregon	9 620	8 690	
Pennsylvania	132, 096	90,900	41, 196
Puerto Rico	142,650	142, 650	,
Puerto Rico Rhode Island	2,015 343,539	2,015 340,929	
South Carolina	343,539	340, 929	2,610
South Dakota	16.323	16, 323 207, 730 225, 526 24, 824	2.382
TennesseeTexas	210, 112 236, 255 25, 115	201, 100	10 720
Utah	25, 115	24, 824	10,729 291
Vermont	6,618	0.018	
Virginia	115,002 4,320	113,382 4,320	1,620
Virgin Islands	4,320	4,320	
Washington	20, 665	17, 788 100, 955	2,877 1,489
West Virginia Wisconsin	102, 444 31, 433	19,587	11,846
Wyoming	31, 433 1, 703	19, 587 1, 703	12,020
Total	5,000,000	4,817,038	182, 962

(Secs. 2-12, 60 Stat. 230-233, as amended, 75 Stat. 944; 42 U.S.C. 1751-1760)

Dated: December 28, 1967.

Rodney E. Leonard, Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 68-70; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

PART 215—SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

Appendix—Apportionment of Special Milk Program Funds Pursuant to Child Nutrition Act of 1966, Fiscal Year 1968

Pursuant to section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, Public Law 89-642, 80 Stat. 885-6, milk assistance funds available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, are apportioned among the States as follows:

State	Total apportion- ment	State agency	Withheld for private schools
Alabama	61 601 000	01 741 707	050 514
Alabama Alaska	\$1,601,039 36,449	\$1,541,525 36,449	\$59,514
Arizona	495, 480	378, 994	116, 486
Arkansas	1.160.604	1.103.401	116,486 57,203
California	9, 158, 403 934, 059 1, 657, 568	9, 158, 403 841, 442 1, 657, 568	1
Colorado	934,059	841,442	92, 617
Connecticut	1,657,568	1,657,568	52, 792
Delaware Del. St. Dist.	347, 664	294,872	02, 192
Agency	17, 791	17, 791	V
Agency District of	· ·	· -	
Columbia	930, 970 1, 934, 398 1, 580, 825 236, 292 195, 891	930, 970 1, 771, 282 1, 549, 057 186, 940 168, 985	
FloridaGeorgia	1,934,398	1,771,282	163, 116 31, 768 49, 352 26, 906
Georgia	1,580,825	1,549,057	31,768
Hawaii	236, 292	186,940	49,352
Idaho	195,891	168,985	26,900
Illinois	6,580,574	0,000,014	
Indiana	2,798,061	2,798,061	
Iowa	1,908,123	1,671,161	236, 962
Kansas	1, 191, 281	1, 191, 281	
Kentucky	1,824,200	701 010	
Louisiana	521 000	101,818	09 6K
Maine Maryland	2,798,061 1,908,123 1,191,281 1,824,256 701,818 531,960 2,214,295 45,063	1, 671, 161 1, 191, 281 1, 824, 256 701, 818 439, 310 1, 857, 772 45, 063	92, 650 356, 523
Md. Bud. & Proc.	45 062	45 062	000,020
Massachusetts	3 507 716	3 507 716	
Michigan	5 610 878	4 574 501	1 045 287
Minnesote	2 740 378	2 382 800	1, 045, 287 366, 578
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	1 313 238	1 313 238	000,010
Missouri	2, 214, 295 45, 063 3, 597, 716 5, 619, 878 2, 749, 378 1, 313, 238 2, 274, 674 200, 633	45,063 3,597,716 4,574,591 2,382,800 1,313,238 2,227,488 165,805	47 186
Montana	200 633	165,805	47, 186 34, 828
Nebraska		521, 110	124, 997
Navada	143,801 491,883	เราะกดกด	22,892
New Hampshire	491,883	432,028	l 59.855
New Jersev	3,853,585	3, 317, 165	- 536, 420
New Mexico	767, 230	469, 763	- 536,420 297,467
New York	3,853,585 767,230 9,345,703	432, 028 3, 317, 165 469, 763 9, 345, 703	
New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York N.Y. Off. Gen.			
Serv	425, 506	425, 506	
Serv North Carolina North Dakota	425,506 3,018,787	425,506 3,018,787	
North Dakota	383, 190	330,592	46, 598
Ohio Ohio Dept. Pub.	6,704,871	5, 812, 299	892, 572
Onio Dept. Pub.		***	
WelfareOklahoma	169,884	169,884	
Okianoma	1,081,689 589,211 5,068,382	1,081,689	
Oregon	589, 211	571,967	17, 244 694, 718
Pennsylvania	5,068,382	4,373,664	694,718
Rhode Island South Carolina	483,420	483,420	115, 113
South Carolina	760,891	040,778	110, 110
South Dakota	380,099	1 751 770	70 400
Tennessee Texas	386, 699 1, 830, 259 3, 964, 238 357, 777 232, 892 1, 780, 430	483, 420 645, 778 386, 699 1, 751, 770 3, 628, 257 330, 142	225 021
Utah	257 777	320 142	78, 489 335, 981 27, 635
Vermont	232 802	330, 142 224, 399	
Vermont Virginia	1. 780, 430	1 1 6/17 1101	173, 420
Virginia Washington West Virginia	1, 486, 711	1, 248, 950	173, 429 237, 761 36, 908 854, 565
West Virginia	664, 856	627, 948	36,908
Wisconsin	3, 693, 076	2,838,511	854, 565
Wyoming	1,780,430 1,486,711 664,856 3,693,076 129,221	1, 248, 950 627, 948 2, 838, 511 129, 221	
Total	102, 298, 680	94, 907, 775	7, 390, 905
(Secs 2 3 6	and 8_16	- 80 Stat	885_890+

(Secs. 2, 3, 6, and 8-16, 80 Stat. 885-890; 42 U.S.C. 1771, 1772, 1775, 1777-1785)

Dated: December 28, 1967.

RODNEY E. LEONARD,
Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 68-64; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

PART 220—SCHOOL BREAKFAST AND NONFOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appendix—Apportionment of School Breakfast Program Funds Pursuant to Child Nutrition Act of 1966, Fiscal Year 1968

Pursuant to section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, Public Law 89-642, 80 Stat. 886, food assistance funds available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, are apportioned among the States as follows:

	Total	State	Withheld
State	apportion-	agency	for primate
-	ment	овоноз	for private schools
Alabama	67F 000	A71 100	
Alaska	\$75,989	\$74,139	\$1,850
American Samoa	15 422	15 499	
Arizona	57, 374	50,840 15,422 54,944	2 430
Arkansas	66, 111	- 64,395 82,943 54,591	2,430 1,716
California	82,943	82,943	l
Colorado	58,388	54, 591	3,797
Connecticut	57, 577	57,577 51,578	
Delaware District of	\$76, 989 50, 840 15, 422 57, 374 66, 111 82, 943 58, 388 57, 577 52, 076		498
Columbia	51, 378 84, 424	51,378	
Florida	84,424	82,796	1,628
Georgia Guam	88,008	88,668	<u></u>
Hawaii	55 473	51 002	5, 184
Idaho	84, 424 88, 668 15, 717 55, 473 53, 714	51,892	3,481 1,733
Illinois	75, 529	75, 529	1,100
Indiana	69, 709	69, 709	
Iowa	75, 529 69, 709 66, 204 60, 332	51, 378 82, 796 82, 663 10, 533 51, 992 51, 981 75, 529 69, 709 58, 308 60, 332 75, 354 86, 012 48, 386 69, 349 61, 231 72, 682 70, 799	7,896
Kansas	60, 332	60,332	<u>-</u>
Kentucky	75, 354 86, 012 54, 671 61, 400 61, 400 71, 690 69, 696 72, 682 70, 793 56, 626 50, 696 50, 596 105, 373 61, 025 93, 407 54, 300	75, 354	
Louisiana	86,012	86,012	
Maine Maryland	61 400	48,380	6,285 1,908
Massachusetts	60 340	60 340	1,903
Michigan	71, 690	65,562	6, 128
Minnesota	69, 696	61, 231	8,465
Mississippi Missouri	72,682	72,682	
Missouri	70,799	70,799	
Montana	52, 730	49,538 48,293 50,337	3, 192 8, 333 359
Nebraska	56,626	48,293	8,333
Neoraska New da New Hampshire New Mexico New York New Jersey North Carolina North Dakota	.50, 696	50,337	359
New Marica	52, 527 EG 159	56 150]
New York	105 373	105 373	
New Jersey	61, 025	53, 989	7,036
North Carolina	93, 407	93,407	
	54,300	50, 337 52, 527 56, 158 105, 373 53, 989 93, 407 48, 431 76, 000 61, 831 57, 837 74, 807	5,869 8,114
Ohio	84, 114	76,000	8, 114
Oklahoma	61,831	61,831	
Oregon Pennsylvania	57,837	57,837	
Puerto Rico	73 380	73 350	9,909
Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina	84, 114 61, 831 57, 837 84, 716 73, 380 51, 512 76, 045	74,837 74,807 73,380 51,512 75,197	
South Carolina	76, 045	75, 197	848
South Dakota	76, 045 53, 504 76, 796 90, 514 56, 964		l
Tennessee	76, 796	75, 580 87, 058 56, 787	1,216
Texas	90, 514	87,058	3,456
Utah	56, 964	56,787	177
Vermont	51,509	51,509	
Virginia Virgin Islands Washington	51, 509 74, 420 15, 702 60, 914	51, 509 73, 299 15, 702 59, 198	1, 121
Washington	60, 914	59, 102	1,716
West Virginia	60, 423	09.146	1.24
wisconsin	66,009	53, 679	1,245 12,330
Wyoming	66,009 51,447	53, 679 51, 447	
Total	3, 500, 000	3,382,080	117,920

(Secs. 2, 4, 6, and 8 through 16, 80 Stat. 885–890; 42 U.S.C. 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777–1785)

Dated: December 28, 1967.

RODNEY E. LEONARD, Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 68-63; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

PART 220—SCHOOL BREAKFAST AND NONFOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appendix—Apportionment of Nonfood Assistance Funds Pursuant to Child Nutrition Act of 1966, Fiscal Year 1968

Pursuant to section 5 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, Public Law 89-642, 80 Stat. 887, nonfood assistance funds available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, are apportioned among the Stetes as follows:

·	Total	State	Withheld
State	apportion-	agency	for private schools
	ment		schools
Alabama	\$22 707	\$22 242	\$555
Alaska	\$22, 797 737	\$22, 242 737	\$000
Arizona	I 6.468	6,194	274
Arkansas	14,133	13,766 28,897	367
California	14,133 28,897 7,358	28,897	478
ColoradoConnecticut	6,647	6, 880 6, 647	#10
Delaware	1,821	1,804	17
District of	1	ľ	
Columbia	1,208 30,197	1,208	
Florida	30, 197	29, 615	582
Georgia Guam	33,919	33, 919 422	207
Hawaii	629 4,800	4,499	301
Idaho	3 250	3, 154	105
Illinois	22, 393	22, 393	
Indiana	22, 393 17, 288 14, 215	22, 393 17, 288 12, 520	<u></u>
Iowa	14, 215	12,520	1,695
Kansas Kentucky	9,063 22,241	9.103	
Louisiana	31 500	22, 241 31, 590	
Maine	31, 590 4, 097	3,626	471
Maryland	10,000	9,689	311
Massachusetts	16 973	16 073	
Michigan	19,027	17, 401	1,626
Minnesota	19, 027 17, 277 19, 896	17, 401 15, 179	2,098
Mississippi Missouri	19,090	19, 896 18, 245 2, 250	
Montana	18, 245 2, 395	2,250	145
Nebraska	5,813	4,958	855
Nevada	610	606	4
New Hampshire New Jersey	2, 217 9, 671	2,217 8,556	1,115
New Jersey		5, 402	1,110
New Mexico New York	5, 402 48, 573 38, 076 3, 772 29, 924 10, 378	48 573	
North Carolina	38,076	48, 573 38, 076 3, 364	
North Carolina North Dakota	3,772	3, 364	408
Ohio	29, 924	27, 037 10, 378	2,887
Oklahoma	10,378	10,378	
Oregon Pennsylvania	6,874 30,453	6,874 26,891	3,562
Puerto Rico	20,509	20 509	
Puerto Rico Rhode Island	1.326	1.326	
South Carolina South Dakota	22,847 3,073	22,592 3,073	255
South Dakota	3,073	3,073	372
Tennessee	23, 505 35, 539	23, 133 34, 182	1,357
Utah	6 108	6 089	19
Vermont	6, 108 1, 324	6,089 1,324 21,098	
Virginia	21,421	21,098	323
Virgin Islands	615	615	
Washington	9, 574 9, 143	9,30 <u>4</u> 8,955	270
West Virginia Wisconsin	9, 143 14, 043	71 /90	. 2,623
Wyoming	1.269	1, 269	- 2,020
American Samoa.	1,269 371	1,269 371	
Total	750,000	726, 530	23, 470

(Secs. 2, 5, 6, and 8 through 16, 80 Stat. 885-890; 42 U.S.C. 1771, 1774, 1775, 1777-1785)

Dated: December 28, 1967.

RODNEY E. LEONARD,

Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 68-65; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

Chapter IV—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for—the 1961 and Succeeding Crop Years

APPENDIX; COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR PEA (CANNING AND FREEZING) CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the appendix published October 11, 1967 (32 F.R. 14091), designating certain counties for canning pea crop insurance for the 1968 crop year is hereby revoked and the appendix published October 11, 1967 (32 F.R. 14095), designating certain counties for canning and freezing pea crop

insurance for the 1968 crop year is hereby amended by adding the following counties thereto:

UTAH

Box Elder. Cache. Davis. Salt Lake. Utah. Weber.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

[SEAL]

JACK H. MORRISON,
-Deputy Manager.

[F.R. Doc. 68-222; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

Chapter IX—Consumer and Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts), Department of Agriculture

[Grapefruit Reg. 66, Amdt. 3]

PART 905—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES, AND TANGELOS GROWN IN FLORIDA

Limitation of Shipments

Findings. (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 905, as amended (7 CFR Part 905), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos grown in Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the recommendations of the committees established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of grapefruit, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rulemaking procedure, and postpone the effective date of this amendment until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553) in that the time intervening between the date when information upon which this amendment is based became available and the time when this amendment must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; and this amendment relieves restrictions on the handling of grapefruit grown in Florida.

Order. In § 905.495 (Grapefruit Regution 66, 32 F.R. 12907, 16525, 17925) the provisions of paragraph (a) (1) (vi) are amended by substituting in lieu thereof a new subdivision (vi) reading as follows:

§ 905.495 Grapefruit Regulation 66.

(a) Order. 1 * * *

(vi) During any week of the period January 8, 1968, through September 8, 1968, any handler may ship a quantity of pink seedless grapefruit which are smaller than the size prescribed in subdivision (v) of this subparagraph if (a) the number of standard packed boxes of such smaller grapefruit does not exceed 25 percent of the total standard packed

boxes of all sizes of pink seedless grape-fruit shipped by such handler during the same week; and (b) such smaller grape-fruit are of a size not smaller than $3\%_6$ inches in diameter, except that a tolerance of 10 percent, by count, of pink seedless grapefruit smaller than such minimum size shall be permitted, which tolerance shall be applied in accordance with the provisions for the application of tolerances specified in said U.S. Standards for Florida grapefruit.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated, January 5, 1968, to become effective January 8, 1968.

PAUL A. NICHOLSON, Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-332; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 11:33 a.m.]

[Tangelo Reg. 35, Amdt. 1]

PART 905—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES, AND TANGELOS GROWN IN FLORIDA

Limitation of Shipments

Findings. (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 905, as amended (7 CFR Part 905), regulating the handling of oranges, tangerines, and tangelos grapefruit. grown in Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the recommendations of the committees established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of tangelos, as here-inafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this amendment until 30 days after publication thereof in the Federal Register (5 U.S.C. 553) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this amendment is based became available and the time when this amendment must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; and this amendment relieves restrictions on the handling of tangelos grown in Florida.

Order. The provisions of paragraph (a) (2) (i) in § 905.503 (Tangelo Regulation 35; 32 F.R. 17615) are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 905.503 Tangelo Regulation 35.

- (a) Order. * * *
- (2) * * *
- (i) Any tangelos, grown in the production area, which do not grade at least U.S. No. 1 Bronze; or
- (Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated, January 5, 1968, to become effective January 8, 1968.

> PAUL A. NICHOLSON, Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer · and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-333; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 11:33 a.m.]

[Navel Orange Reg. 141. Amdt. 1]

PART 907-NAVEL ORANGES GROWN IN ARIZONA AND DESIG-NATED PART OF CALIFORNIA

Limitation of Handling

Findings. (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement as amended, and Order No. 907, as amended (7 CFR Part 907), regulating the handling of Navel oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the recommendations and information submitted by the Navel Administrative Committee. established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handling of such Navel oranges, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this amendment until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REG-ISTER (5 U.S.C. 553 (1966)) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this amendment is based became available and the time when this amendment must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient, and this amendment relieves restriction on the handling of Navel oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of Cali-

Order, as amended. The provisions in paragraph (b) (1) (iv) of § 907.441 (Navel Orange Reg. 141, 32 F.R. 20838) are hereby amended to read as follows: § 907.441 Navel Orange Regulation 141.

(b) Order. (1) * * *

(iv) District 4: 40,000 cartons.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: January 3, 1968.

FLOYD F. HEDLUND, Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-221; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

[Lemon Reg. 302]

PART 910-LEMONS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

Limitation of Handling

§ 910.602 Lemon Regulation 302.

(a) Findings. (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 910, as amended (7 CFR Part 910), regulating the handling of lemons grown in California and Arizona, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the recommendations and information submitted by the Lemon Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handling of such lemons, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient, and a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. The committee held an open meeting during the current week, after giving due notice thereof, to consider supply and market conditions for lemons and the need for regulation; interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; the provisions of this section, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such lemons; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period herein specified; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject hereto which cannot be completed on or before the effective date hereof. Such committee meeting was held on January 3, 1968.

(b) Order. (1) The respective quantities of lemons grown in California and Arizona which may be handled during the period January 7, 1968, through January 13, 1968, are hereby fixed as follows:

(i) District 1: Unlimited movement;

(ii) District 2: 55,800 cartons;

(iii) District 3: 111,600 cartons.

(2) As used in this section, "handled," "District 1," "District 2," "District 3," and "carton" have the same meaning as when used in the said amended marketing agreement and order.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: January 4, 1968.

FLOYD F. HEDLUND, Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-314; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

Chapter XIV—Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER B-LOANS, PURCHASES, AND OTHER OPERATIONS

[CCC Grain Price Support Regs., Rev. 1, Amdt. 41

PART 1421—GRAINS AND SIMILARLY HANDLED COMMODITIES

Subpart—General Regulations Governing Price Support for the 1964 and Subsequent Crops

EXTENDED WAREHOUSE STORAGE LOANS

The regulations issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation published in 31 F.R. 5941, 32 F.R. 7843, 9301, and 13376 and containing the General Regulations Governing Price Support for the 1964 and Subsequent Crops of Grains and Similarly Handled Commodities are hereby amended as follows:

Paragraph (c) of § 1421.55 and paragraph (m) of § 1421.72 are amended to provide that a producer will not be required to pay interest on the amount of any warehouse charges which accrue through the original maturity date and were paid by CCC on commodities which secure extended warehouse loans or which CCC has moved from the warehouse in which they were stored at the time the original loan was made.

§ 1421.55 Program availability, disbursement and maturity of loans.

(c) Availability and maturity dates. Availability and maturity dates applicable to loans or purchases will be specified in the annual commodity supplements to the regulations in this subpart. except that whenever the final date of availability or the maturity date falls on a nonwork day for ASCS county offices, the applicable final date shall be extended to include the next work day. CCC may, by public announcement prior to the applicable loan maturity date, extend the time for repayment of the loan indebtedness with respect to warehouse storage loans secured by the pledge of one or more of the following commodities of the 1967 crop: Barley, corn, grain sorghum, oats, rye, soybeans, and wheat; if any such loan maturity date is extended, CCC will pay the storing warehouse, at the rates specified in the applicable CCC storage agreement, any

charges which have accrued and are unpaid through the original loan maturity date with respect to the commodity pledged to secure the extended loan indebtedness and the amount so paid shall be for the account of the producer and shall become a part of the loan indebtedness, except that the producer will not be required to pay interest to CCC thereon; storage charges which accrue after the original loan maturity date with respect to the above named commodities securing repayment of extended warehouse storage loans shall be for the account of CCC. CCC may at any time accelerate the time for repayment of a price support loan indebtedness; in the event of any such acceleration, CCC will give a producer affected thereby notice of such acceleration at least ten days in advance of the accelerated loan maturity date.

§ 1421.72 Settlement.

(m) Basis for settling warehouse storage loans where the commodity has been moved by CCC. Notwithstanding any provisions of the Warehouse Storage Note and Security Agreement, if a producer desires to redeem a commodity pledged as security for his loan indebtedness (herein called "the pledged commodity") which CCC has moved from the warehouse in which it was stored when such pledge was made, he shall give written notice thereof to the county office through which the loan was made. Whereupon, CCC shall take title to the pledged commodity and shall, at its election, either (1) return to the producer warehouse receipts representing a grade, quality, and quantity of the same kind of a commodity which has a market value determined by CCC to be equivalent to the market value of the pledged commodity or (2) settle with the producer by paying him the amount, if any, by which the market value of the pledged commodity exceeds the loan indebtedness. If CCC elects to return warehouse receipts to the producer, such receipts may be issued by any warehouse which has a storage agreement with CCC and which CCC determines is located in the same locality as the warehouse in which the pledged commodity was stored when such pledge was made. Market value of a pledged commodity shall be determined by CCC on the basis of (i) the quantity, grade, and quality of the pledged commodity as shown on the original warehouse receipts. (ii) the location of the warehouse where the commodity was stored when such pledge was made, and (iii) the date the producer notified the county office in writing of his desire to redeem. For purposes of settlement under this subsection, the amount of the producer's loan indebtedness shall be the amount of the loan principal disbursed to or in behalf of the producer or credited to his account and interest thereon from the date of disbursement at the rate specified in the note and loan agreement, plus the amount of any warehouse charges which

accrued for the account of the producer prior to the original maturity date and were paid by CCC.

(Secs. 4, 5, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; secs. 101, 401, 403, 405, 63 Stat. 1051, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 714 b and c; 7 U.S.C. 1441, 1421, 1423, 1425)

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective upon filing with the Office of the Federal Register for publication.

- Signed at Washington, D.C., on January 2, 1968.

H.D. Godfrey, Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 68-220; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

PART 1422—PEANUTS

Subpart—Standards for Approval of Cold Storage Warehouses for Peanuts

STANDARDS FOR WAREHOUSEMEN AND WAREHOUSES

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 67–14948 appearing on page 20767 in the issue of Saturday, December 23, 1967, in § 1422.2(a) (3), in the fifth line, the word "expected" should read "excepted".

Title 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter I—Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER C—INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

PART 73—SCABIES IN CATTLE Areas Quarantined Because of Scabies

Pursuant to sections 1 and 3 of the Act of March 3, 1905, 33 Stat. 1264-1265, as amended, sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 29, 1884, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sections 1 and 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended, and sections 3 and 11 of the Act of July 2, 1962, 76 Stat. 130, 132 (21 U.S.C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125, 134b, 134f), the provisions in Part 73, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, are hereby further amended by adding thereto a new § 73.1a to read as follows:

§ 73.1a Notice and quarantine.

Notice is hereby given that cattle in certain portions of the State of Washington specified below are affected with scabies, a contagious, infectious, and communicable disease; and, therefore, the following areas in such State are hereby quarantined because of said disease:

- (a) Benton County.
- (b) Klickitat County.
- (c) Yakima County.

Effective date. The foregoing amendment shall become effective upon issuance.

Hereafter, the restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement of cattle from and through quarantined areas as contained in 9 CFR Part 73, as amended, will apply to the quarantined areas designated herein. The amendment imposes certain restrictions necessary to prevent the spread of scables, a communicable disease in cattle, and must be made effective immediately to accomplish its purpose in the public interest. Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and good cause is found for making the amendment effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264–1265, as amended, secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791–792, as amended, secs. 3, 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 111–113, 120, 121, 123, 125, 134b, 134f; interpret or apply secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264–1265, as amended, secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 115, 117, 124, 126; 29 F.R. 16210, as amended; 30 F.R. 5799, as amended)

Done at Washington, D.C., this 29th day of December 1967.

George W. Irving, Jr., Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-219; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

PART 76—HOG CHOLERA AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE SWINE DISEASES

Eradication and Free States

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended, the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended, the Act of March 3, 1905, as amended, the Act of September 6, 1961, and the Act of July 2, 1962 (21 U.S.C. 111–113, 114g, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123–126, 134–134h), § 76.2 of Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, restricting the interstate movement of swine and certain products because of hog cholera and other communicable swine diseases, is hereby amended in the following respects:

Paragraphs (f) and (g) of § 76.2 are amended to read as follows:

§ 76.2 Notices relating to existence of hog cholera; prohibition of movement of virulent virus; spread of disease through raw garbage; regulations; quarantines; eradication States; and free States.

(f) Notice is hereby given that there is no clinical evidence that the virus of

hog cholera exists in swine in the following States, that systematic procedures are in effect to detect and eradicate the disease should it appear within any of such States, and that such States are hereby designated as hog cholera eradication States:

Connecticut. Delaware. Florida. Maryland.

North Dakota. Utah. Winsconsin. Wyoming.

(g) Notice is hereby given that a period of more than 1 year has passed since there has been clinical evidence that the virus of hog cholera exists in the following States, that more than 1 year has passed since systematic procedures were placed in effect to exclude the virus of hog cholera and to detect and eradicate the disease should it appear within any of such States, and that the virus of hog cholera has been eradicated from such States and such States are hereby designated as hog cholera free States:

Alaska. Idaho. Michigan. Montana. Nevada. Oregon. Vermont Washington.

(Secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 1, 75 Stat. 481, secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 111, 112, 113, 114g, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, 134-134h; 29 F.R. 16210, as amended, 30 F.R. 5799, as amended)

The purposes of the foregoing amendments are (1) to recognize Delaware and North Dakota as newly qualified hog cholera eradication States, thereby relieving certain requirements for swine to move interstate from such States; and (2) to remove the State of Utah from the list of free States set forth in § 76.2(g) and to add such State to the list of hog cholera eradication States set forth in § 76.2(f), as Utah no longer meets the specified criteria for States designated in § 76.2(g).

The amendments do not make more stringent requirements than those now imposed by 9 CFR Part 76 relating to hog cholera and other communicable swine diseases and in some respects relieve restrictions. The amendments should be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to the restrictions which are relieved. Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions of 5 U.S.C. section 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendments are impracticable and unnecessary and the amendments may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal REGISTER.

The foregoing amendments shall become effective upon issuance.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 2d day of January 1968.

> R. J. ANDERSON. Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-218; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

Chapter II-Civil Aeronautics Board SUBCHAPTER A-ECONOMIC REGULATIONS

[Reg. ER-524; Amdt. 16]

PART 241—UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS FOR CERTIFICATED AIR CARRIERS

Effective Date; Correction

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 29th day of December 1967.

F.R. Doc. 67-14946, published at page 20770 in the issue dated Saturday, December 23, 1967, is corrected by changing the effective date "January 12, 1967" to read "January 12, 1968" in the fourth paragraph, first column.

[SEAL]

JOSEPH B. GOLDMAN, General Counsel.

[F.R. Doc. 68-203; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:46 a.m.j

Title 18—CONSERVATION OF POWER AND WATER RESOURCES

Chapter II-Tennessee Valley Authority

PART 300-ETHICAL AND OTHER CONDUCT STANDARDS AND RE-SPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYEES AND SPECIAL GOVERNMENT EM-**PLOYEES**

Pursuant to and in conformity with sections 201 through 209 of Title 18 of the United States Code, Executive Order 11222 of May 8, 1965 (30 F.R. 6469), and Title 5, Chapter I, Part 735 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 300 of Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

Subpart A-General Provisions

	opan AGeneral Florisions
Sec.	· ·
300.735-1	Purpose.
300.735-2	Definitions.
300.735–3	Interpretation and advisory service.
300,735-4	Reviewing statements of em- ployment and financial in- terests.
300.735–5	Disciplinary and other remedial action.
300.735–6	Administration of regulations.
	Ethical and Other Conduct Standards Responsibilities of Employees
300.735-11	Proscribed actions.
300.735–12	Gifts, entertainment, and favors.
	~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

300.735-13 Outside employment and other activity. 300.735-14

Financial interests. 300.735-15 300.735-16 Use of Government property.

Misuse of information. 300.735-17 Indebtedness.

300.735-18

Gambling, betting, and lotteries. General conduct prejudicial to 300.735-19 the Government

300.735-20 Miscellaneous statutory provisions.

Subpart C-Ethical and Other Conduct Standards and Responsibilities of Special Government **Employees**

300.735-31 Use of TVA employment. 300.735-32 Use of inside information. 300.735-33 Coercion. 300.735-34 Gifts, entertainment, and favors. Miscellaneous statutory provi-300.735-35 sions. 300.735-36 General conduct.

Sec.

Subpart D--Statements of Employment and Financial Interests

300.735-41 Employees required to submit statements.

300.735-41a Employee's complaint on filing requirement.

300.735-41b Interests not required to be reported.
Time and place for submission of

300.735-42 employees' statements.

300.735-43 Supplementary statements 300.735-44 Interests of employees' relationships and statements are statements. Interests of employees' relatives. 300.735-45 Information not known by employees.

300.735-46 Information prohibited. 300.735-47 Confidentiality of employees'

statements. 300.735-48 Effect of employees' statements

on other requirements.
TVA regulations for special 300.735-49 Government employees.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 300 issued under 16 U.S.C. 831-831dd; E.O. 11222 of May-8, 1965, 30 F.R. 6469, 3 CFR, Chapter IV; 5 CFR 735.104.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 300.735-1 Purpose.

The maintenance of unusually high standards of honesty, integrity, impartiality, and conduct by Government employees and special Government employees is essential to assure the proper performance of the Government business and the maintenance of confidence by citizens in their Government. The regulations in this part prescribe ethical and other conduct standards and responsibilities of TVA employees and special Government employees and set forth requirements for reporting on and reviewing their outside employment and financial interests.

§ 300.735-2 Definitions.

In this part:

(a) "Employee" means an employee of TVA but does not include a special Government employee or a member of the uniformed services.

(b) "Executive order" mean Executive Order 11222 of May 8, 1965.
(c) "General Manager" means the

General Manager of TVA.

(d) "Person" means an individual, a corporation, a company, an association, a firm, a partnership, a society, a joint stock company, or any other organization or institution.

(e) "Special Government employee" means a "special Government employee" as defined in section 202 of title 18 of the United States Code who is employed by TVA (i.e., an employer-employee relationship is established), but does not include a member of the uniformed services.

(f) "TVA Board" or "Board" means the Board of Directors of TVA.

(g) "Uniformed services" has meaning given that term by section 101(3) of title 37 of the United States Code.

§ 300.735-3 Interpretation and advisory service.

The General Manager is designated as counselor for TVA. As such he is TVA's designee to the U.S. Civil Service Commission on matters covered by the regulations in this part; he coordinates TVA's counseling services and assures that counseling and interpretations on questions of conflict of interest and other matters covered by the regulations in this part are available to deputy counselors. He designates other officials as deputy counselors as he deems necessary. Deputy counselors are responsible for providing authoritative advice and guidance to each employee and special Government employee who seeks advice on matters covered by the regulations in this part.

§ 300.735-4 Reviewing statements of employment and financial interests.

Each statement of employment and financial interests submitted under §§ 300.735-41 through 300.735-49 is reviewed as follows:

(a) A statement submitted by the General Manager is reviewed by the TVA Board.

(b) Statements submitted by employees or special Government employees reporting directly to the General Manager are reviewed by the General Manager.

(c) Statements submitted by other employees or special Government employees are reviewed by the General Manager

or by officials he designates.

(d) The employee or special Government employee is provided an opportunity to explain a conflict or apparent conflict of interest.

(e) The reviewer obtains from the employee or special Government employee or from any other source such additional information as he deems advisable in any case where he determines a conflict or apparent conflict of interest may exist.

(f) A conflict or appearance of conflict of interest that is not resolved at a lower level is reported to the TVA Board through the counselor designated under § 300.735-3.

§ 300.735-5 Disciplinary and other remedial action.

(a) A violation of the regulations in this part may be cause for appropriate disciplinary action which may be in addition to any penalty prescribed by law.

(b) Remedial action to end a conflict or appearance of conflict of interest may include, but is not limited to:

Changes in assigned duties;

(2) Divestment by the employee or special Government employee of his conflicting interest;

(3) Removal from position or resignation:

(4) Disqualification for a particular assignment.

(c) Any of the foregoing actions shall be effected in accordance with applicable laws, Executive orders, and regulations.

§ 300.735-6 Administration of regulations.

Except as specifically provided otherwise, the administration of the regulations in this part and the applicable regulations of the U.S. Civil Service Commission under the Executive order is hereby delegated to the General Manager and to offices, divisions, and officials he designates.

Subpart B—Ethical and Other Conduct Standards and Responsibilities of **Employees**

§ 300.735-11 Proscribed actions.

An employee shall avoid any action, whether or not specifically prohibited by this subpart, which might result in, or create the appearance of:

(a) Using public office for private

(b) Giving preferential treatment to

any person; (c) Impeding TVA efficiency or

economy; (d) Losing complete independence or impartiality;

(e) Making a TVA decision outside official channels; or

(f) Affecting adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of TVA.

§ 300.735-12 Gifts, entertainment, and favors.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (e) of this section, an employee shall not solicit or accept directly or indirectly, any gift, gratuity, favor, entertainment, loan, or any other thing of monetary value, from a person who:

-(1) Has, or is seeking to obtain, contractual or other business or financial

relations with TVA;

(2) Conducts operations or activities that are regulated by TVA; or

(3) Has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of his official duty.

(b) An employee may:

(1) Accept a gift or favor or other thing of monetary value when the circumstances make it clear that it is an obvious family or personal relationship (such as that between the parents, children, or spouse of the employee and the employee) which motivates the gift and its acceptance rather than the business of the persons concerned;

(2) Accept food and refreshments of nominal value on infrequent occasions in the ordinary course of a luncheon or dinner meeting or other meeting or on an inspection tour where an employee may

properly be in attendance;

(3) Accept loans from banks or other financial institutions on customary terms to finance proper and usual activities of employees, such as home mortgage

loans; and

(4) Accept unsolicited advertising or prometional material, such as pens, pencils, note pads, calendars, and other items of nominal intrinsic value.

(c) An employee shall not solicit a contribution from another employee for a gift to an official superior, make a donation as a gift to an official superior, or accept a gift from an employee receiving less pay than himself (5 U.S.C. 7351). However, this paragraph does not prohibit a voluntary gift of nominal value or donation in a nominal amount made on a special occasion such as marriage, illness, or retirement.

(d) An employee shall not accept a gift, present, decoration, or other thing from a foreign government unless authorized by Congress as provided by the Constitution and in 5 U.S.C. 7342.

(e) Neither this section nor § 300.735-13 precludes an employee from receipt of bona fide reimbursement, unless prohibited by law, for expenses of travel and such other necessary subsistence as is compatible with this part for which no Government payment or reimbursement is made. However, this paragraph does not allow an employee to be reimbursed, or payment to be made on his behalf, for excessive personal living expenses, gifts, entertainment or other personal benefits, nor does it allow an employee to be reimbursed by a person for travel on official business under agency orders when reimbursement is proscribed by Decision B-128527 of the Comptroller General dated March 7, 1967.

§ 300.735-13 Outside employment and other activity.

(a) An employee shall not engage in outside employment or other outside activity not compatible with the full and proper discharge of the duties and responsibilities of his TVA employment. Incompatible activities include but are not limited to:

(1) Acceptance of a fee, compensation, gift, payment of expense, or any other thing of monetary value in circumstances in which acceptance may result in, or create the appearance of, conflicts of interest.

(2) Outside employment which tends to impair the employee's mental or physical capacity to perform his Gov-ernment duties and responsibilities in an acceptable manner.

(3) Outside employment which would conflict with or reduce the employee's effectiveness in his TVA job or adversely affect TVA's relations with the public.

(b) An employee may not accept outside consulting work without prior TVA approval. Employees who perform consulting work for others do so in accord with concepts and policies followed by TVA as an agency in the particular subject-matter field. For purposes of this section, consulting work is that which involves primarily the provision of expert judgment and advice to others, as contrasted with direct work performance.

(c) (1) An employee may not receive any salary, or any contribution to or supplementation of salary, as compensation for his service as an employee from any source other than the Government of the United States, except as may be

contributed out of the treasury of any State, county, or municipality (18 U.S.C. 209).

(2) The above provision does not prevent an employee from continuing to participate in a bona fide pension, retirement, group life, health or accident insurance, profit-sharing, stock bonus, or other employee welfare or benefit plan maintained by a former employer.

(d) Employees may engage in teaching, lecturing, and writing that is not prohibited by law, the Executive order, or the regulations in this part. However, an employee shall not, either for or without compensation, engage in teaching, lecturing, or writing that is dependent on information obtained as a result of his Government employment, except when that information has been made available to the general public or will be made available on request, or when the General Manager, after obtaining prior concurrence of the Board, gives written authorization for the use of nonpublic information on the basis that the use is in the public interest.

(e) With the approval of the General Manager or of offices, divisions, or officials he designates, and subject to the regulations in this part, an employee may accept or hold a State or local office as follows:

(1) A full-time employee may hold such office on other than a full-time basis;

(2) An employee employed on other than a full-time basis may hold such office, whether full time or otherwise; and

(3) (i) An employee who has been granted leave without pay for this purpose and is on such leave may hold such office on a full-time basis.

(ii) An employee on terminal leave from TVA is not prohibited by this paragraph from holding a State or local office; conversely, a TVA employee is entitled to receive payment for terminal leave from a State or local office.

Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed as permitting an employee to engage in partisan political activity prohibited by the provisions in subchapter III of chapter 73 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) This section does not preclude an employee from:

(1) Participation in the activities of national or State political parties not proscribed by law or TVA policy.

(2) Participation in the affairs of or acceptance of an award for a meritorious public contribution or achievement given by a charitable, religious, professional, social, fraternal, nonprofit educational and recreational, public service, or civic organization.

§ 300.735-14 Financial interests.

(a) An employee shall not:

(1) Have a direct or indirect financial interest that conflicts substantially, or appears to conflict substantially, with his TVA duties and responsibilities; or

(2) Engage in, directly or indirectly, a financial transaction as a result of, or

primarily relying on, information obtained through his TVA employment.

(b) This section does not preclude an employee from having a financial interest or engaging in financial transactions to the same extent as a private citizen not employed by TVA so long as it is not prohibited by law, the Executive order, or the regulations in this part.

§ 300.735-15 Use of Government prop-

An employee shall not directly or indirectly use, or allow the use of, Government property of any kind, including property leased to the Government, for other than officially approved activities. An employee has a positive duty to protect and conserve Government property, including equipment, supplies, and other property entrusted or issued to him.

§ 300.735-16 Misuse of information.

For the purpose of furthering a private interest, an employee shall not, except as provided in § 300.735-13(d), directly or indirectly use, or allow the use of, official information obtained through or in connection with his TVA employment which has not been available to the general public.

§ 300.735-17 Indebtedness.

An employee shall pay each just financial obligation in a proper and timely manner, especially one imposed by law such as Federal, State, or local taxes. For the purpose of this section, a "just financial obligation" means one acknowledged by the employee or reduced to judgment by a court, and "in a proper and timely manner" means in a manner which TVA determines does not, under the circumstances, reflect adversely on TVA as his employer. In the event of a dispute between an employee and an alleged creditor, this section does not require TVA to determine the validity or amount of the disputed debt.

§ 300.735-18 Gambling, betting, and lotteries.

An employee shall not participate, while on Government owned or leased property or while on duty for the Government, in any gambling activity including the operation of a gambling device, in conducting a lottery or pool, in a game for money or property, or in selling or purchasing a numbers slip or ticket. However, this section does not preclude activities:

(a) Necessitated by an employee's law

enforcement duties; or
(b) Under section 3 of Executive Order 10927 and similar TVA-approved activities.

§ 300.735-19 General conduct prejudicial to the Government.

An employee shall not engage in criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or other conduct prejudicial to the Government.

§ 300.735-20 Miscellaneous statutory provisions.

Each employee shall acquaint himself with each statute that relates to his ethical and other conduct as an employee of TVA and of the Government. These statutes are as follows:

(a) House Concurrent Resolution 175. 85th Congress 2d Session, 72 Stat. B12, the "Code of Ethics for Government Service."

(b) Chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, relating to bribery, graft. and conflicts of interest, as appropriate to the employees concerned.

i (c) The prohibition against lobbying with appropriated funds (18 U.S.C. 1913).

(d) The prohibitions against dis-loyalty and striking (5 U.S.C. 7311, 18 U\S.C. 1918).

(e) The prohibition against the employment of a member of a Communist organization (50 U.S.C. 784).

(f) The prohibitions against (1) the disclosure of classified information (18 U.S.C. 798, 50 U.S.C. 783); and (2) the disclosure of confidential information (18 U.S.C. 1905).

(g) The prohibition against the misuse of a Government vehicle (31 U.S.C. 638a(c)).

(h) The prohibition against the misuse of the franking privilege (18 U.S.C. 1719).

(i) The prohibition against fraud or false statements in a Government matter (18 U.S.C. 1001).

(j) The prohibition against mutilating or destroying a public record (18 U.S.C. 2071).

(k) The prohibition against counterfeiting and forging transportation requests (18 U.S.C. 508).

(I) The prohibitions against (1) embezzlement of Government money or property (18 U.S.C. 641); (2) failing to account for public money (18 U.S.C. 643); and (3) embezzlement of the money or property of another person in the possession of an employee by reason of his employment (18 U.S.C. 654).

(m) The prohibition against unauthorized use of documents relating to claims from or by the Government (18

U.S.C. 285).
(n) The prohibitions against political activities in subchapter III of chapter 73 of title 5, United States Code and 18 U.S.C. 602, 603, 607, and 608.

(o) The prohibition against an employee acting as the agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act (18 U.S.C. 219).

Subpart C—Ethical and Other Conduct Standards and Responsibilities of **Special Government Employees**

§ 300.735-31 Use of TVA employment.

A special Government employee of TVA shall not use his TVA employment for a purpose that is, or gives the appearance of being, motivated by the desire for private gain for himself or another person, particularly one with whom he has family, business, or financial ties.

§ 300.735-32 Use of inside information.

(a) A special Government employee shall not use inside information obtained as a result of his TVA employment for private gain for himself or another person either by direct action on his part or by counsel, recommendation, or suggestion to another person, particularly one with whom he has family, business, or financial ties. For the purpose of this section, "inside information" means information obtained under Government authority which has not become part of the body of public information.

(b) A special Government employee may teach, lecture, or write in a manner not inconsistent with the standards established for employees in § 300.735-

§ 300.735-33 Coercion.

A special Government employee shall not use his TVA employment to coerce, or give the appearance of coercing, a person to provide financial benefit to himself or another person, particularly one with whom he has family, business, or financial ties.

§ 300.735-34 Gifts, entertainment, and favors.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a special Government employee who can influence TVA's decisions in acquiring or disposing of services, equipment, materials, or real estate, or in planning or carrying out program activities may not, while employed by TVA or in connection with his employment with TVA, receive or solicit, anything of value as a gift, gratuity, special discount, favor, entertainment, loan, or any other thing of monetary value, for himself or another person, from a person who might benefit from such decisions.
- (b) A special Government employee may accept things of value described in § 300.735-12(b) under the same circumstances and to the same extent as they may be accepted by employees.

§ 300.735-35 Miscellaneous statutory provisions.

Each special Government employee shall acquaint himself with each statute listed in § 300.735-20 that relates to his ethical and other conduct as a special Government employee of TVA and of the Government.

§ 300.735-36 General conduct.

Each special Government employee shall adhere to the standards of conduct made applicable to employees by §§ 300.-735-14 through 300.735-19.

Subpart D-Statements of Employment and Financial Interests

§ 300.735-41 Employees required to submit statements.

- (a) The following employees must submit statements of employment and financial interests on forms TVA 9862, "Confidential Statement of Employment and Financial Interests (For Use by Employees)":
- (1) All employees at TVA grade 11 and above.
- (2) Employees at TVA grades 8, 9, and 10 who are in positions determined by the General Manager or an official designated by him as postions the incuments of which are responsible for mak-

ing a TVA decision or taking a TVA action in regard to:

- (i) Contracting or procurement (other than contracting for the services of employees or special Government employees), including the determination of specifications to be included in procurement contracts; the evaluation of bids; the appraisal-or selection of prospective bidders or of contractors; the negotiation or approval of contracts; the administration of contract provisions, including the supervision of activities performed by contractors and the inspection of materials for acceptability;
- (ii) Administering or monitoring grants or subsidies, including grants to educational institutions and other non-Federal enterprises;
- (iii) Audit of financial transactions; (iv) Regulating or auditing private or
- other non-Federal enterprise;
- (v) Use and disposal of excess or sur-
- plus property; (vi) Establishment and enforcement of safety standards and procedures systems; or
- (vii) Any other matter having an appreciable economic impact on the interests of a non-Federal enterprise.

Employees in such positions may be excluded from the reporting requirement when the General Manager or an official designated by him determines that the duties of a position are such that the likelihood of the incumbent's involvement in a conflicts-of-interest situation is remote; or that the duties of a position are at such a level of responsibility that the submission of a statement of employment and financial interests is not necessary because of the degree of supervision and review over the incumbent or the inconsequential effect on the integrity of the Government and TVA.

(3) Employees at TVA grades 8, 9, and 10 who are in positions which are determined by the General Manager or an official designated by him to have duties and responsibilities which require the incumbent to report employment and financial interests in order to avoid involvement in a possible conflicts-of-interest situation and carry out the purpose of law, the Executive order, and the regulations in this part.

(b) The positions described in paragraph (a) (2) and (3) of this section are identified in the appendix to this part. The appendix shall be maintained and changes therein made by TVA. Additions to, deletions from, and other amend-ments of the list of positions in the appendix are effective upon actual notification to the incumbents. The amended appendix shall be submitted annually for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 300.735-41a Employee's complaint on filing requirement.

An employee who believes that his position has been improperly included under the regulations in this subpart as one requiring the submission of a statement of employment and financial interests may make a complaint to that official who has been designated under § 300.735-4 to review the employee's statement. If the

employee is not satisfied with the decision by the reviewing officer on his complaint, he may complain to the reviewing officer for the next higher organizational level within TVA whose decision will be final.

§ 300.735-41b Interests not required to be reported.

An employee is not required to report financial interests which are excluded from the disclosure requirements under § 301.4 of this chapter which were established pursuant to section 208 of title 18, United States Code.

§ 300.735-42 Time and place for submission of employees' statements.

- (a) An employee required to submit a statement of employment and financial interests under the regulations in this part shall submit it not later than 30 days after his entrance on duty.
- (b) Statements of employment and financial interests shall be submitted as follows:
- (1) A statement submitted by the General Manager shall be submitted to the Board: and
- (2) Statements submitted by other employees shall be submitted to the General Manager or officials he designates.

§ 300.735-43 Supplementary statements.

Changes in, or additions to, the information contained in an employee's statement of employment and financial interests shall be reported in a supplementary statement as of June 30 each year. If no changes or additions occur. a negative report is required. Notwithstanding the filing of the annual report required by this section, each employee shall at all times avoid acquiring a financial interest that could result, or taking an action that would result, in a violation of the conflicts-of-interest provisions of section 208 of title 18, United States Code, the regulations under § 301.4 of this chapter, or Subpart B of this part.

§ 300.735-44 Interests of employees' relatives.

The interest of a spouse, minor child. or other member of an employee's immediate household is considered to be an interest of the employee. For the purpose of this section, "member of an employee's immediate household" means those blood relations who are residents of the employee's household.

§ 300.735-45 Information not known by employees.

If any information required to be included on a statement of employment and financial interests or supplementary statement, including holdings placed in trust, is not known to the employee but is known to another person, the employee shall request that other person to submit information in his behalf.

§ 300.735-46 Information prohibited.

The regulations in this part do not require an employee to submit on a statement of employment and financial interests or supplementary statement

§\300.735-47 Confidentiality of ployees' statements.

Each statement of employment and financial interests and each supplementary statement shall be held in confidence. To insure this confidentiality each official designated under § 300.735-4 to review statements assures that the statements are maintained in confidence and that there shall not be access to, or information disclosed from, a statement except to carry out the purpose of this part. Information from a statement will not be disclosed, except as the U.S. Civil Service Commission or the General Manager may determine for good cause shown.

§ 300.735-48 Effect of employees' statements on other requirements.

The statements of employment and financial interests and supplementary statements required of employees are in addition to, and not in substitution for, or in derogation of, any similar requirement imposed by law, order, or regulation. The submission of a statement or supplementary statement by an employee does not permit him or any other person to participate in a matter in which his or the other person's participation is prohibited by law, order, or regulation.

§ 300.735-49 TVA regulations for special Government employees.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each special Government employee is required to submit a statement of employment and financial interests on a TVA form entitled, "Confidential Statement of Employment and Financial Interest (For Use Special Government Employees)," which reports:

(1) All other employment; and(2) The financial interests of the special Government employee which relate either directly or indirectly to the duties and responsibilities of the special Government employee except such financial interests which are excluded from the disclosure requirements under § 301.4 of this chapter which were established pursuant to section 208 of title 18, United States Code.

(b) TVA may waive the requirement in paragraph (a) of this section for the submission of a statement of employment and financial interests in the case of a special Government employee who is not a consultant or expert when TVA finds that the duties of the position held by that special Government employee

are of a nature and at such a level of responsibility that the submission of the statement by the incumbent is not necessary to protect the integrity of the Government. For the purpose of this paragraph, the terms "consultant" and

"expert" have the following meanings:
(1) "Consultant" means an individual who serves as an adviser to TVA as distinguished from an employee who carries out TVA's duties and responsibilities. He gives his views or opinions on problems or questions presented him by TVA, but he neither performs nor supervises performance of operating functions. Ordinarily, he is expert in the field in which he advises, but he need not be a specialist. His expertness may lie in his possession of a high order of broad administrative, professional, or technical experience indicating that his ability and knowledge make his advice distinctively valuable to

(2) "Expert" means a person with excellent qualifications and a high degree of attainment in a professional, scientific. technical, or other field. His knowledge and mastery of the principles, practices, problems, methods, and techniques of his field of activity, or of a specialized area in the field, are clearly superior to those usually possessed by ordinarily competent individuals in that activity. His attainment is such that he usually is regarded as an authority or as a practitioner of unusual competence and skill by other individuals in the profession, occupation, or activity.

The terms "consultant" and "expert" do not include a physician, dentist, or allied medical specialist whose services are procured to provide care and service to patients or a veterinarian whose services are procured to provide care and service to animals.

(c) A statement of employment and financial interests required to be submitted under this section shall be submitted not later than the time of employment of the special Government employee. Each special Government employee shall keep his statement current throughout his employment by the submission of supplementary statements.

The statements of employment and financial interests and supplementary statements required of special Government employees are in addition to, and not in substitution for, or in derogation of, any similar requirement imposed by law, order, or regulation. The submission of a statement or supplementary statement by an employee does not permit him or any other person to participate in a matter in which his or the other person's participation is prohibited by law, order, or regulation.

This Part 300, as amended, was approved by the Civil Service Commission on November 21, 1967.

- Effective date. This Part 300 shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: December 27, 1967.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, L. J. VAN MOL, General Manager.

APPENDIX

As provided in § 300.735-41(b) employees in the following positions, which are described in \$300.735-41(a) (2) and (3) and which are in addition to the positions described in \$300.735-41(a) (1), must submit statements of employment and financial interests:

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER

Regional Planner, Grade 10. Washington Representative, Grade 10. Assistant to the General Manager, Grade 9.

DIVISION OF LAW

Assistant General Counsel (Power), Grade Attorney (Procurement Contracts), Grade 9.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Chief, Labor Relations Branch, Grade 10. Assistant Chief, Labor Relations Branch, Grade 9. Labor Relations Officer (Contract Compliance), Grade 8.

DIVISION OF FINANCE

Chief, Auditing Branch, Grade 10. Assistant to the Chief, Auditing Branch, Grade 9. Supervisor, Internal Audit Section, Grade 8. Voucher Examining Section. Supervisor, Grade 8.

DIVISION OF PURCHASING

Assistant to the Director, Grade 10. Chief, Fuels Procurement Branch, Grade 10. Chief, General Procurement Branch, Grade 10. Chief, Traffic Branch, Grade 10.

Assistant Chief, Fuels Procurement Branch, Grade 9. Chief, Assistant General Procurement

Branch, Grade 9. Assistant Chief, Traffic Branch, Grade 9. Chief, Procurement Planning Staff, Grade 9. Contract Compliance Officer, Grade 9. Purchasing Agent, Grade 8. Traffic Officer, Grade 8.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLY

Chief, Computing Center, Grade 10. Chief, Office Service Branch, Grade 10. Chief, Transportation Branch, Grade 10. Assistant Chief, Computing Center, Grade 9. Assistant Chief, Land Branch, Grade 9. Assistant Chief, Transportation Branch, Grade 9.

Supervisor of Appraisals, Grade 9. Supervisor, Aviation Section, Grade 9. Supervisor of Titles, Grade 9. Administrative Officer, Grade 8. Assistant to the Chief, Office Service Branch, Grade 8.

Building Management Specialist, Grade 8. Title Examiner (Sale of Property), Grade 8.

DIVISION OF HEALTH AND SAFETY

Chief, Eastern Area Health_Service, Grade 10. Chief, Industrial and Air Hygiene Branch, Grade 10.

Chief, Public Health Engineering Staff, Grade 10.

Chief, Reservoir Ecology Branch, Grade 10. Chief, Safety Staff, Grade 10. Chief, Special Health Services Staff, Grade 10. Chief, Water Quality Branch, Grade 10. Chief, Western Area Health Service, Grade 10. Assistant Chief, Safety Staff, Grade 9. Assistant Chief, Water Quality Branch, Grade

Chief. Dental Health Program, Grade 9. Administrative Officer, Grade 8. Health Physicist, Grade 8. Public Health Engineer (Determination of Specifications), Grade 8.

Safety Engineer (Establishment and Enforcement of Safety Standards and Procedures Systems), Grade 8.

DIVISION OF RESERVOIR PROPERTIES

Assistant to the Director (Property Use and Planning), Grade 10. Manager of Properties, Grade 10. Manager of Properties, Grade 8.

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES

Operations Manager, Grade 10. Assistant Operations Manager, Grade 9.

DIVISION OF WATER CONTROL PLANNING

Chief, Engineering Laboratory Branch, Grade 10.

Chief, Hydraulic Data Branch, Grade 10. Chief, Maps and Surveys Branch, Grade 10.

> OFFICE OF ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Division of Engineering Design

Chief, Inspection and Testing Branch, Grade

Civil Engineer, Grade 10. Electrical Engineer, Grade 10. Mechanical Engineer, Grade 10.. Architect (Assistant to the Chief, Architec-

tural Design Branch), Grade 9. Electrical Engineer (Group Head), Grade 9. Mechanical Engineer (Group Head), Grade 9.

Division of Construction

Construction Engineer, Grade 10. General Construction Superintendent, Grade

Chief. Construction Accounting Branch, Grade 10. Construction Engineer (Bear Creek Project

Branch), Grade 9. Project Construction Manager (LBL), Grade 9.

OFFICE OF POWER

Power Manager's Office

Chief, Management Services Staff, Grade 10. Chief, Power Research Staff, Grade 10. Chief, Fuels Planning Staff, Grade 9. Supervisor, Energy Research Section, Grade

Supervisor, Power Stores Section, Grade 9. Assistant Supervisor, Power Stores Section,

Grade 8. Supervisor, Fuels Economics Section, Grade

Supervisor, Fuels Engineering Section, Grade

Division of Power Planning and Engineering

Assistant to the Director of Power Planning and Engineering, Grade 10. Chief, Civil Engineering and Design Branch,

Grade 10.

Chief, Communication Engineering and Design Branch, Grade 10.

Chief, Electrical Engineering and Design Branch, Grade 10.

Chief, Nuclear Power Staff, Grade 10.

Chief, Power Supply Planning Branch, Grade

Chief, Transmission System Planning Branch, Grade 10. Assistant Chief, Civil Engineering and De-

sign Branch, Grade 9.
Assistant Chief, Communication Engineering and Design Branch, Grade 9.
Assistant Chief, Electrical Engineering and

Design Branch, Grade 9.

Branch, Grade 9.

Assistant Chief, Power Supply Planning Branch, Grade 9.

Assistant Chief, Transmission System Planning Branch, Grade 9.

Reactor Physicist (Determination of Specifications), Grade 9.

Electrical Engineer (Electrical Engineering and Design Branch, Appraisal of Prospec-

tive Bidders), Grade 8.

Civil Engineer (Civil Engineering and Design Branch, Determination of Specifications). Grade 8.

Supervisor, Materials, Procurement Section, Grade 8. Supervisor, Protection and Control Section, Grade 8.

Supervisor, Transmission Line Engineering Section, Grade 8.

Division of Power Production

Assistant to the Director of Power Production, Grade 10.

Chief, Hydroelectric Generation Branch, Grade 10.

Chief, Power Plant Maintenance Branch, Grade 10.

Chief, Steam-Electric Generation Branch, Grade 10.

Assistant to the Chief, Steam-Electric Generation Branch (Operations), Grade 9. Supervisor, Plant Electrical Section, Grade 9. Section, Supervisor, Plant Maintenance Grade 9.

Supervisor, Plant Mechanical Section, Grade

Supervisor, Plant Results Section, Grade 9. Personnel Officer (Contract Enforcement), Grade 8.

Division of Power System Operations Chief, Electrical Laboratory and Test Branch,

Grade 10. Chief, Transmission System Maintenance Branch, Grade 10.

Division of Power Construction

Area Construction Manager, Grade 10. Assistant to the Director of Power Construction, Grade 9.

Assistant Area Construction Manager, Grade

Construction Engineer (Contract Enforcement), Grade 8. General Construction Superintendent, Grade

Supervisor, Building and Maintenance Sec-

tion, Grade 8. Supervisor, Office Engineering Section, Grade

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL AND CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of the Manager

Assistant to the Manager of Agricultural and Chemical Development (Contracting or Procurement), Grade 10.
Safety Engineer, Grade 8.

Division of Agricultural Development

Chief, Agricultural Resource Development

Branch, Grade 10. Chief, Eastern Test and Demonstration Branch, Grade 10.

Chief, Fertilizer Distribution and Marketing Services, Grade 10. Chief, Soils and Fertilizer Research Branch,

Grade 10. Chief, Western Test and Demonstration Branch, Grade 10.

Agricultural Economist (Contract Negotia-

Agricultural Economist (Contract Negotiation and Compliance), Grade 9.
Agriculturist (Contract Negotiation and Compliance), Grade 9.
Assistant Chief, Eastern Test and Demonstration Branch, Grade 9.

Assistant Chief, Western Test and Demonstration Branch, Grade 9. Assistant to the Director of Agricultural De-

Division of Power Construction

velopment, Grade 9.

Area Construction Manager, Grade 10. Assistant to the Director of Power Construction, Grade 9.

Assistant Area Construction Manager, Grade

Construction Engineer (Contract Enforcement), Grade 8.

General Construction Superintendent, Grade

Supervisor, Building and Maintenance Section, Grade 8.

Supervisor, Office Engineering Section, Grade

OFFICE OF AGRICUTURAL AND CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of the Manager

Assistant to the Manager of Agricultural and Chemical Development (Contracting or Procurement), Grade 10. Safety Engineer, Grade 8.

Division of Agricultural Development

Chief, Agricultural Resource Development

Branch, Grade 10. Chief, Eastern Test and Demonstration Branch, Grade 10. Chief, Fertilizer Distribution and Marketing

Services, Grade 10. Chief, Soils and Fertilizer Research Branch,

Grade 10.
Chief, Western Test and Demonstration Branch, Grade 10.

Agricultural Economist (Contract Negotia-

tion and Compliance), Grade 9. Agriculturist (Contract Negotiation and

Compliance), Grade 9.
Assistant Chief, Eastern Test and Demonstration Branch, Grade 9.

Assistant Chief, Western Test and Demonstration Branch, Grade 9.

Assistant to the Director of Agricultural Development, Grade 9.

Supervisor, Northeast Section, Grade 9. Supervisor, Northwest Section, Grade 9. Supervisor, Process and Product Improve-

ment Section, Grade 9. Supervisor, Southwest Section, Grade 9. Administrative Officer, Grade 8. Supervisor, Southeast Section, Grade 8.

Division of Chemical Development

Chief, Applied Research Branch, Grade 10. Chief, Design Branch, Grade 10. Chief, Fundamental Research Branch, Grade

10. Chief, Process Engineering Branch, Grade 10. Electrical Engineer, Grade 9.

Mechanical Engineer, Grade 9 Personnel Officer (Contract Compliance), Grade 8.

Division of Chemical Operations

Chief, Maintenance Branch, Grade 10. Personnel Officer (Contract Compliance), Grade 8.

Supervisor. Procurement and Production Records Section, Grade 8.

OFFICE OF TRIBUTARY AREA DEVELOPMENT

Assistant to the Director, Grade 10.

DIVISION OF FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Chief, Tree Improvement and Influences Branch, Grade 9.

Supervisor, Strip Mine Reclamation Section,

[F.R. Doc. 68-176; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter XVII—Office of Emergency Planning

PART 1711—FEDERAL DISASTER AS-SISTANCE FOR PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Procedures and Eligibility

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 9 of Public Law 89–769, and Executive Order 11051, Part 1711 of Title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by designating §§ 1711.1-1711.8 as "Subpart A-General" and by adding new Subparts B and C, as set forth below.

The purpose of the procedures in subpart B is to provide administrative criteria for submission of applications and preparation of claims under section 9 of the Disaster Relief Act of 1966, Public Law 769, 89th Congress.

The procedures in Subpart B describe the types of claims considered eligible by the Director, Office of Emergency Planning, for consideration and set forth procedures to be followed in applying for such assistance. The procedures, based on OEP Regulations, Part 1711, Subpart A, provide for national uniformity in furnishing the assistance provided for under the Act.

In accordance with Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-85 dated June 28, 1967, the procedures in Subpart B were transmitted to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations on October 26, 1967, for the comments of the heads of State and local governments, and the comments received were given full consideration in the final preparation of the procedures.

(Sec. 9, Public Law 89-769, 80 Stat. 1316; È.O. 11051, 27 F.R. 9683, 3 CFR, 1959-63 Supp.)

Dated: January 3, 1968.

PRICE DANIEL. Director, Office of Emergency Planning.

Subpart B—Procedures for Applying for Financial Assistance

Sec. 1711.21 General.

1711.22 Project applications; instructions.

1711.23 Inspections.

1711.24 Periodic reimbursements.

1711.25

1711.26 Payments.

Subpart C-Eligibility

1711.31 Eligible applicants.

Eligible projects.

1711.33 Eligibility criteria.

Subpart B-Procedures for Applying for Financial Assistance

§ 1711.21 General.

Applications for assistance shall be made in accordance with Subpart A of this Part 1711. Project application forms to be submitted in accordance with § 1711.22 will be made available to the State. Application forms and all other necessary forms may be obtained from the OEP Regional Directors.

§ 1711.22 Project applications; instructions.

A separate application is to be submitted by an applicant for each project as described in § 1711.1. With the approval of the Regional Director, more than one project application may be submitted. If additional work not included in the original application is eligible, this may be submitted as a supplement. If, at the time the original is submitted, it is known that supplements will be required, this information is to be furnished with the application. OEP will require four executed copies of the application with the following attachments:

(a) Exhibit A. Resolution designating the applicant's authorized representative is self-explanatory.

(b) Exhibit B. Assurance of Compliance is self-explanatory.

(c) Exhibit C. Claims for eligible work: This is a summary sheet listing the individuals, partnerships, corporations, agencies, or other entities (including the applicant) suffering loss eligible for reimbursement. The name, address, and telephone number of each of the above entity's responsible designee and the estimated costs of eligible work for each entity is required.

(d) Exhibit D. (1) Complete narrative description of original project including

the following information:

- (i) Description of the project. (ii) Available maps and plans.
- (iii) Amount of contract award.

(iv) Date started.

- (v) Completion date.
- (vi) Percent of completion at time of the disaster and dollar value of completeď work.

(vii) Method of financing.

- (2) Description of any law suits or other claims relating to the project by or against each claimant listed in Exhibit C. (Certified copies of all pleadings should be included.)
- (3) For claims for restoring a public facility to substantially the same condition as existed prior to the damage resulting from the major disaster, a complete description of damages is required. This shall include the estimated cost, by work items, to restore the facility. This information shall be furnished for each claimant listed in Exhibit C and shall include the following:

Name of claimant.

(ii) List of all insurance coverage applicable to the eligible work.

(iii) The claimant's contractual relationship with the applicant; for example, prime contractor, subcontractor, supplier, etc.

(4) For claims being made for completing construction not performed prior to the major disaster, to the extent the increase of such costs over original construction costs is attributable to changed conditions resulting from the disaster, the following information shall be furnished for each entity for which the claim is made. This information shall be separate from that furnished under subparagraph (3) of this paragraph (d).

Name of claimant.

(ii) Exact description of the "changed conditions" (Revised plans and specifications should be provided where applicable).

(iii) Method of arriving at the increased costs resulting from changed conditions.

(iv) Itemized estimate of increased costs, by work items.

(v) List of all insurance coverage applicable to the eligible work.

(vi) The claimant's contractual relationships with the applicant; for example, prime contractor, subcontractor, supplier, etc.

(e) Exhibit E. The State's narrative analysis of the application should include any additional information regarding the claim which would be of benefit to OEP in its evaluation as well as a recommendation regarding eligible work and eligible costs.

§ 1711.23 Inspections.

(a) Initial inspections. Upon receipt of a project application in the OEP Regional Office, the appropriate Federal agency(s) will be requested to make an inspection at the site of the work, review applicant's and contractors' records, provide an analysis of the claim, and furnish a detailed estimate and findings as to the amount of eligible costs. If the State informs OEP that all eligible work has been completed on any phase of a project, the initial inspection report shall be in sufficient detail that no additional inspection will be required.

(b) Final inspections. At the time notification is received by OEP from the State that all work is completed, the appropriate Federal agency(s) will be requested to make a final inspection to determine that eligible work has been completed in accordance with the ap-

proved project application.

(c) Interim inspections. If it is determined by OEP that periodic reimbursements are to be made to an applicant, the appropriate Federal agency(s) may be requested to perform interim inspections to review progress of work and make recommendations concerning each periodic payment. Interim inspections may also be requested for other reasons.

§ 1711.24 Periodic reimbursements.

Periodic reimbursements not to exceed 371/2 percent of eligible costs may be made to an applicant, for work performed by or for such applicant if approved by the OEP Director. These reimbursements will be based on work actually performed as determined by Federal inspections, and applicant's cost analysis.

§ 1711.25 Audits.

A Federal site audit to determine the amount of eligible cost will be made upon receipt of a properly prepared voucher (SF-1034). The voucher shall be supported by a Summary of Documentation (OEP Form 74) showing all eligible costs. Costs should be listed for each item of work in the same order as approved in the project application and be identified as to type (labor, material, equipment, subcontract, etc.). This form shall be completed in its entirety including columns 1 and 2 which identify the cost with the supporting documents and show dates of performance. Separate vouchers shall be submitted by the State for the applicant and each of its contractors as listed in Exhibit "C" of the project application. More than one voucher may be submitted for an applicant or a contractor to differentiate between portions of work which may be the subject of a law suit and portions of work not so involved. All supporting papers for a voucher are to be maintained at a central location identified on the voucher, and are to be available for site audit by Federal auditors.

§ 1711.26 Payments.

After completion of the Federal audit, payment will be made to the applicant through the State, for 50 percent of the eligible costs. However, no payment will be made of a specific voucher if any law suit is pending which might affect Federal payment of the voucher. If the economic burden of the eligible costs is incurred by one or more of the other claimants listed in Exhibit "C" of the project application, the applicant shall reimburse such claimant(s) in the amount of 50 per centum of such eligible costs.

Subpart C-Eligibility

§ 1711.31 Eligible applicants.

An eligible applicant is a State, county, municipality, or other local government agency. If the applicant is other than a State, county, or municipality, the application must be accompanied by an opinion from the State's Attorney General as to whether it is a local government agency for purposes of this Act.

§ 1711.32 Eligible projects.

- (a) Flood control. This includes dams and appurtenant structures, levees, bank protection, pumping stations, flood walls, channel improvements, bypass channels, and similar facilities.
- (b) Navigation. This includes channel construction and channel protection works, mooring facilities and appurtenant structures, buildings, and equipment, navigational aids, and similar facilities.
- (c) Irrigation. This includes dams, pumping plants, pipe lines, canals, laterals, water control structures, and equipment, and similar facilities.
- (d) Reclamation. This includes irrigation, drainage and other facilities utilized to reclaim nonproductive land to beneficial use.
- (e) Public power. This includes dams, generating stations, transformer substations, overhead and underground transmission and distribution lines and necessary appurtenant buildings, equipment, and related facilities.
- (f) Sewage treatment. This includes sewage treatment plants with interceptor sewers and discharge lines which are an integral part thereof. Sewerage collection systems, including trunk sewers and discharge lines which would be required if no treatment plant were involved, are not eligible.
- (g) Water treatment. This includes only water treatment plants and integral facilities for such plants. Water distribution systems are not eligible.
- (h) Watershed development. Facilities other than those listed designed as part of water resource development, to include drainage systems, reforestation, land contouring, water supply, pollution abatement, and other similar facilities.
- (i) Airport construction. This includes runways, parking and access ramps, terminal buildings and grounds, hangars, airport lighting, aircraft control systems, fueling systems, and similar facilities.

§ 1711.33 Eligibility criteria.

- (a) Restoration: Those construction and other direct costs necessary to restore an eligible project to substantially the same condition as existed prior to the damage resulting from the major disaster, including debris clearance and restoration of construction facilities such as borrow pits, work areas, access and work roads and on-site contractors construction headquarters, fixed plant and work camps.
- (1) Eligible costs include but are not limited to:
- (i) Labor, including supervisory personnel at the construction site to assure satisfactory construction.

(ii) Construction equipment rentals, or contractor's established rates for contractor owned construction equipment.

- (iii) Repair or replacement of necessary equipment, material and supplies which are an integral part of the restoration, or which were stored at the work site for later incorporation into the project, and damaged or destroyed by the disaster.
- (iv) Architectural and engineering costs required to assure satisfactory construction.
- (v) Contractor's administrative costs at the construction site.
- (2) Ineligible costs include but are not limited to:
- (i) Repair or replacement of damaged or destroyed mobile construction equipment.
- (ii) Project operation and maintenance.
- (iii) Idle construction equipment ownership expense or lost revenue because of damages to construction equipment or for other reasons.
- (iv) Any interest cost not specifically attributable to the eligible work.

(v) Any legal costs.

- (vi) Contractors' administrative or overhead costs not directly related to eligible work.
- · (vii) Any applicant's administrative or overhead costs.
- (viii) Any losses resulting from delays in completion of the work.
- (ix) Any costs incurred for the preparation of claims for reimbursement under the Act.
- (x) Any other costs not specifically related to the construction of the project as defined herein.
- (b) Completing construction not performed prior to the major disaster to the extent the increase of such costs over original construction costs is attributable to changed conditions resulting from the major disaster. The term "changed conditions" shall mean changed physical conditions which increase the costs over the original contract costs. The eligibility criteria listed under paragraph (a) of this section, except subparagraph (1) (iii) of paragraph (a), shall apply to this paragraph (b).

[F.R. Doc. 68-264; 'Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

Title 39—POSTAL SERVICE

Chapter I—Post Office Department

PART 127—MAIL ADDRESSED TO MIL-ITARY POST OFFICES OVERSEAS

PART 158-UNDELIVERABLE MAIL

Preparation and Handling and Treatment by Classes

By notice published in the daily issue of January 3, 1968 (33 F.R. 26) the Post Office Department issued general regulations to implement changes required by Title I of Public Law 90-206 known as the "Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967." That notice stated it was not possible to publish detailed amendments to Title 39, Code of Federal Regulations, prior to the January 7, 1968 effective date prescribed by the law, and that those amendments would be published as soon as practicable.

The Department is, however, amending §§ 127.1 and 158.2 of Title 39 CFR to clarify the new regulations applying to Airlift Military parcels and to pieces bearing the obsolete words "Return Requested." These regulations were set forth in the January 3, 1968 document in paragraphs I.P and I.J, respectively.

Accordingly §§ 127.1 and 152.2 are amended as follows and are effective on January 7, 1968:

§ 127.1 Preparation and handling.

(e) Airlift mail. (1) The following items of mail are given airlift service on a space available basis between overseas military post offices outside the 48 contiguous States, and between those military post offices and the point of embarkation or debarkation of such mail within the 50 States:

(iv) Any parcel, other than a parcel mailed airmail or as air parcel post not exceeding 30 pounds in weight or 60 inches in length and girth combined which is mailed at or addressed to any oversea military post office outside the 48 contiguous States will be transported by air on a space-available basis, upon payment of a fee of \$1 in addition to the regular surface rate of postage. These parcels must be marked with the large letters PAL (parcel air lift) on the address side, preferably below the postage and above the name of the addressee. Postal employees shall at time of acceptance place these letters on all such parcels.

Note: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 127.151d.

\S 158.2 Treatment by classes.

(c) Controlled circulation publications. Undeliverable copies mailed by a publisher will be treated as described in paragraph (b) (1) through (4) of this section. The single piece third-class rate or the fourth-class rate according

to the weight of each individually addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies is applicable, in addition to the 15-cent fee for Form 3579, to each individually addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies bearing the sender's pledge "Return Postage Guaranteed."

(d) Third-class mail.—(1) Return of mail. Undeliverable third-class mail bearing the words "Return Postage Guaranteed" will be returned to the sender and postage at the single piece third-class rate will be collected on delivery. The piece will be marked undeliverable as addressed. The reason why the piece is undeliverable as addressed or the addressee's new address will not be endorsed on the piece.

(2) Notice of new address. (i) When the sender of third-class mail desires to be furnished the reason why the piece is undeliverable as addressed or the addressee's new address, the mailing piece must bear the words "Address Correction Requested." Pieces weighing 6 ounces or less will be returned to the sender for a fee of 15 cents to be collected on delivery. The reason why the piece is undeliverable as addressed or the addressee's new address will be endorsed on the piece.

(ii) When a third-class piece bearing the words "Address Correction Requested" weighs more than 6 ounces, Form 3579 shall be used to furnish the sender the reason why the piece is undeliverable as addressed or the addressee's new address. The piece will not be returned. A fee of 15 cents for each notice on Form 3579 will be collected upon delivery of the form. Forms 3579 and the old address shall be prepared for mailing to the sender in envelopes, in the same manner that they are prepared for mailing to second-class and controlled circulation publications. See paragraph (b) (1) (ii) of this section.

(iii) When the sender of a third-class piece which weighs more than 6 ounces desires to be furnished the reason why the piece is undeliverable as addressed or the addressee's new address, and in addition desires that the piece be returned, the piece must bear the words "Address Correction Requested Return Postage Guaranteed." The piece will be returned to the sender rated with postage due at the single piece third-class rate and an additional 15 cents for the notice on Form 3579 which shall be affixed thereto.

(e) Fourth-class mail. Undeliverable pieces of fourth-class mail will be treated as prescribed by paragraph (d) (1) and (2) (ii) and (iii) of this section except that fourth-class rates will apply in all cases where third-class rates are mentioned in those paragraphs.

(f) Airmail. Airmail weighing 7 ounces or less will be returned by the same transportation as first-class mail at no additional charge. Airmail weighing more than 7 ounces will be returned by surface transportation at the appropriate rate according to class of mail; except that, when the mail bears instructions of the sender to return by airmail, it will be returned at the airmail rate to be collected on delivery to the sender.

Note: The corresponding Postal Manual sections are 158.23, 158.24, 158.25, and 158.26, respectively.

(5 U.S.C. 301, 39 U.S.C. 501, 505, Public Law 90-206)

> TIMOTHY J. MAY. General Counsel.

JANUARY 3, 1968.

[F.R. Doc. 68-224; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.1

Title 45—PUBLIC WELFARE

Chapter V-Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

SUBCHAPTER A-RULES OF PRACTICE

PART 500—APPEARANCE AND PRAC-TICE BEFORE THE COMMISSION

SUBCHAPTER C-RECEIPT, ADMINISTRATION AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS UNDER THE INTER-NATIONAL CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

PART 531—FILING OF CLAIMS AND PROCEDURES THEREFOR

Miscellaneous Amendments

1. Paragraph (d) of § 500.3 is hereby [F.R. Doc. 68-212; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; amended to read as follows:

§ 500.3 Fees.

(d) No remuneration on account of any services rendered on behalf of any claimant in connection with any claim filed with the Commission under Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (claims against the Government of Cuba and the Chinese Communist regime), shall exceed 10 per centum of so much of the total amount of such claim, as determined by the Commission under Title V of the Act, as does not exceed \$20,000, plus 5 per centum of so much of such amount, if any, as exceeds \$20,000.

2. Section 531.1 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph (f) which reads as follows:

§ 531.1 Time for filing.

- (f) Claims under Title V of the Act against the Chinese Communist regime shall be filed with the Commission on or before July 6, 1969.
- 3. Paragraphs (g) and (h) under § 531.2 are hereby redesignated paragraphs (h) and (i) respectively, and new paragraph (g) is inserted to read as follows:
- § 531.2 Form, content and filing of claims.
- (g) FCSC Form 780—Claims against the Chinese Communist regime. \$

These amendments shall become effective on the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: January 3, 1968.

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EDWARD D. RE, Chairman.

8:47 a.m.]

Notices

POST OFFICE-DEPARTMENT

BOARD OF ZIP CODE EXTENSION APPEALS

Notice of Discontinuance

In the daily issue for October 13, 1966 (31 F.R. 13247), the Post Office Department published a notice establishing a Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals and the rules of procedure therefor. The purpose of the Board was to furnish a procedure whereby bulk mailers might obtain administrative review of the actions of Regional Directors of the Department regarding requests for extensions of time within which to come into compliance with the ZIP Code presorting requirements published July 2, 1964 (30 F.R. 8477).

The Regional Directors had previously, in a Headquarters Circular published September 15, 1965 (30 F.R. 11752), been authorized to accept applications for extensions of time in cases where the mailer demonstrated that it had made a good faith effort toward compliance, and (1) circumstances beyond its control prevented timely compliance, or (2) compliance would constitute an undue hardship. In the criteria governing the Regional Directors' exercise of this authority, published October 11, 1966 (31 F.R. 13145), they were instructed that such extensions should not extend for more than 1 year from the effective date of the ZIP Code presorting requirements, i.e., December 31, 1967. It was thought that this date provided sufficient additional time within which all bulk mailers could, within reason, be expected to come into compliance. This date was almost 3 years after publication of the Department's notice of intent to issue the presorting requirements (Feb. 17, 1965), and 2½ years after adoption of the requirements (July 2, 1965).

The efforts of its patrons toward compliance have been most satisfying to the Department. Almost all bulk mailers have now brought their mailings into compliance with the new requirements.

The Board has received only a few more than 300 appeals since its creation. Arrangements looking toward early compliance have already been achieved in all but a very few of these cases. The Board has now informed the Postmaster General that it has determined that it knows of no bulk mailers who meet the standards for an extension of time and who were unable to bring their mailings into compliance by January 15, 1968. Accordingly, the Department has determined that there is no need for the continued existence of the Board of ZIP Code Extension Appeals.

In view of the foregoing, the Post Office Department has determined that the authority of the Board to receive appeals should be, and is hereby terminated as of midnight January 31, 1968. In addition, the Board is abolished and the rules of procedure prescribed therefor are revoked, effective on the date on which the Chairman of the Board certifies to the Postmaster General that a final order, adopted in accordance with the rules of procedure prescribed for the Board, has been entered regarding each of the appeals pending before the Board as of midnight January 31, 1968.

Further, as the need for such procedures has ceased to exist, the amendments to the regulations of the Post Office Department made in items II and III of the notice published September 15, 1965 (30 F.R. 11752), are hereby revoked. Regional Directors shall return, without taking any action thereon, any request for an extension of time pending before them after January 15, 1968, and shall not accept any such request after such date.

The revocation of these ZIP Code Extension Appeal procedures does not affect any extension heretofore granted by the Board, nor does it affect any appeal from a Regional Director's decision rendered prior to January 15, 1968.

(5 U.S.C. 301, 39 U.S.C. 501, 4451-4453)

Timothy J. May, General Counsel.

JANUARY 2, 1968.

[F.R. Doc. 68-201; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

MARKETING QUOTA REVIEW COMMITTEE PANELS

Notice of Revision of Certain Areas of Venue

Pursuant to subsection (a) (1) of 5 U.S.C. 552, which requires that the field organization be published in the Federal Register and § 711.12 of the Marketing Quota Review Regulations (26 F.R. 10204, as amended),—which provides for establishment of areas of venue for marketing quota review committee panels, notice is hereby given of the revision of certain areas of venue established by the North Carolina ASC State Committee as previously published in the Federal Register of December 31, 1965 (30 F.R. 17174).

Effective January 1, 1968, for the State of North Carolina, Area VII is revised by deleting Sampson County, and Area VI is revised by adding Sampson County. (Secs. 1, 363, 81 Stat. 4, 52 Stat. 63, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 552, 7 U.S.C. 1363)

Effective date: January 1, 1968.

Signed at Washington, D.C. on December 27, 1967.

E. A. JAENKE, Acting Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-205; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

Office of the Secretary ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, AND TENNESSEE

Designation of Areas for Emergency Loans

For the purpose of making emergency loans pursuant to section 321 of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1961), it has been determined that in the hereinafternamed counties in the States of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, and Tennessee natural disasters have caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

ALABAMA

Crenshaw.

ARIZONA
Apache. Mohave.
Cochise. Navaio.

Cochise. Navajo.
Coconino. Pima.
Gila. Pinal.
Graham. Santa Cruz.
Greenlee. Yavapai.

Maricopa.
Woodruff.

ARKANSAS

TENNESSEE

Chester. Hardeman. Dyer. Shelby.

Pursuant to the authority set forth above, emergency loans will not be made in the above-named counties after June 30, 1968, except to applicants who previously received emergency or special livestock loan assistance and who can qualify under established policies and procedures.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 2d day of January 1968.

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-209; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

NORTH CAROLINA

Designation of Areas for Emergency Loans

For the purpose of making emergency loans pursuant to section 321 of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1961), it has been determined that in the hereinafternamed counties in the State of North

Carolina natural disasters have caused a in the above-named counties after June need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

NORTH CAROLINA

Bladen. Buncombe. Davidson. Edgecombe. Forsyth. Franklin. McDowell. Madison.

30, 1968, except to applicants who previously received emergency or special livestock loan assistance and who can qualify under established policies and proce-

Done at Washington, D.C., this 2d day of January 1968.

> ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Pursuant to the authority set forth [F.R. Doc. 68-210; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:47 a.m.1 above, emergency loans will not be made

Packers and Stockyards Administration MONTGOMERY COUNTY AUCTION ET AL.

Notice of Changes in Names of Posted Stockyards

It has been ascertained, and notice is hereby given, that the names of the livestock markets referred to herein, which were posted on the respective dates specified below as being subject to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), have been changed as indicated below.

Original name of stockyard, location, and date of posting

Current name of stockyard and date of change in name

Inc., July 12, 1967.

ARKANSAS

Montgomery County Auction, Mount Ida, June 13, 1957.

IDAHO

Coeur d' Alene Livestock Yards, Coeur d' Alene, Oct. 2, 1959.

Coeur d' Alene Livestock, Inc., Oct. 12, 1967.

Montgomery County Livestock Auction,

INDIANA

MISSISSIPPI

Walkerton Livestock Commission Sales, Walkerton, June 17, 1959.

Wallace Investments. Incorporated, Sept. 5, 1967.

Iowa Wapello Livestock Auction, Wapello,

Wapello Livestock Sales, Inc., July 1,

Apr. 3, 1957. KENTUCKY

Floyd County Livestock Market, July 22,

Big Sandy Live Stock Market, Inc., Ivel, Apr. 16, 1964.

1967.

MARYLAND Baltimore Livestock Auction Market, Inc., West Friendship, July 14, 1955.

Baltimore Live Stock Exchange, Inc., Oct. 1, 1967.

Hub City Stockyards, Inc., Hattiesburg,

Southern Livestock Yard, Nov. 22, 1967.

Jan. 6, 1959.

NEW JERSEY

Tallman Bros. Auction, Inc., Columbus, Dec. 22, 1959.

Tallman Bros. Auction, Jan. 1, 1967.

NEW YORK Southern Tier Livestock Market, Whitney

Southern Tier Livestock Market, Inc., July 18, 1967.

Point, Sept. 20, 1961. OKLAHOMA

Marshall County Livestock Auction, Madill, Nov. 6, 1964.

Madill Livestock Auction, Aug. 16, 1967.

TENNESSEE Newbern Sales Co., Newbern, May 25,

Newbern Sales Company, Inc., Oct. 17,

Wheatland Livestock Commission Com-

1959.

Wheatland Sale Barn, Oct. 13, 1967.

pany, Wheatland, Jan. 25, 1951.

Done at Washington, D.C. this 29th day of December 1967.

JOHN R. BRANNIGAN; Acting Chief, Registrations, Bonds, and Reports Branch, Livestock Marketing Division.

[F.R. Doc. 68-208; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

WYOMING

DEPARTMENT OF COMMER**C**E

Maritime Administration SHIP CONSTRUCTION PLANS

Notice to Prospective Applicants

In order to assist the Maritime Administration in its policy and budgetary planning, the Administration hereby requests all interested persons, including those now subsidized and those not now subsidized, to submit ship construction and replacement plans and proposals for the consideration of the Administration. This information is requested with the understanding that if new construction requires some form of Government assistance, the Administration will require at the appropriate time formal application in accordance with pertinent regulations, and approval will depend on future consideration of national needs and the availability of funds.

The submissions hereby invited should cover the construction for which the respondents would propose to contract during Fiscal Years 1969-73 inclusive (i.e., July 1, 1968 through June 30, 1973, inclusive). Responses are requested from persons contemplating the operation of either liner or nonliner dry cargo vessels (conventional, container, barge, or novel types) or dry bulk carriers in the foreign trade. Responses are also desired from persons contemplating the operation of oil tankers or other bulk liquid carriers in the foreign trade.

The responses to this notice should include the following information:

1. An analytical description of the system of transportation, including plans for interchange of cargo between the ocean phase and connecting phases.

2. The route or service in which the ships are proposed to be operated.

3. The number and type of ships proposed to be built.

4. Supporting statement of the traffic and economic premises for the choice of the ships and a specific outline of the basic commercial characteristics of the proposed ships.

5. Pro forma projections of revenue and expense in the operation of the proposed ships.

6. A projection of the manning scale and wage costs involved in the operation of the proposed ships, assuming achievement of reasonable manpower and wage

7. The method of financing envisaged.

8. The number and type of ships proposed to be replaced by the new construction.

An estimate of the least amount of construction aid, operating financial aid, and/or mortgage insurance required by the respondent, if any.

Respondents are invited to refer to the Maritime Subsidy Board's statement of general policy on relative ship productivity (Appendix No. 2, 46 CFR 251.1 (30 F.R. 14598, Nov. 24, 1965)). Copies of the referenced policy announcement may be obtained from the Secretary, Maritime Subsidy Board, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20235.

The Administration expects to place major reliance on the responses to this notice in its program planning during the coming 5 years, and respondents are therefore strongly urged to make their submissions as complete and detailed as possible.

Preliminary responses to this notice should be submitted in triplicate to the Secretary, Maritime Administration, at the above address, by the close of business on February 8, 1968. The preliminary response should, insofar as practicable, provide the information required in Items 2, 3, and 8, along with the approximate speed, capacity, and versatility of the proposed new ships. The final response should be submitted by April 8, 1968. All responses will be treated as confidential business.

Dated: January 4, 1968.

By order of the Acting Maritime Administrator and the Maritime Subsidy Board.

Jame's S. Dawson, Jr., Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-265; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-315, 50-316]

INDIANA & MICHIGAN ELECTRIC CO.

Notice of Receipt of Application for Construction Permits and Facility Licenses

Indiana & Michigan Electric Co., 2101 Spy Run Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind. 46801, has filed an application dated December 15, 1967, pursuant to section 104(b) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, for authorization to construct and operate two pressurized water nuclear power reactors at its 650-acre site on the shore of Lake Michigan in Lake Township, near Bridgman, Mich.

The proposed nuclear power plants, designated by the applicant as the Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2, are each designed for initial operation at approximately 3,250 megawatts thermal with a gross electrical output of approximately 1,090 megawatts.

A copy of the application is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Dated at Bethesda, Md., this 29th day of December 1967.

For the Atomic Energy Commission,

D. J. SKOVHOLT, Acting Director, Division of Reactor Licensing.

[F.R. Doc. 68-192; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. 50-146]

SAXTON NUCLEAR EXPERIMENTAL CORP.

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Operating License Amendment

The Atomic Energy Commission is considering the issuance of Amendment No. 3, set forth below, to Operating License No. DPR-4 which authorizes Saxton Nuclear Experimental Corp. to operate its light water moderated and cooled, pressurized water reactor located near the Borough of Saxton in Liberty Township, Bedford County, Pa. The proposed amendment would authorize the licensee to operate the reactor with Core II at power levels up to a maximum of 35 megawatts (thermal) for up to 3,500 megawatt days.

Prior to issuance of the amendment, the facility will be inspected by representatives of the Commission to described in the application and authorized pursuant to § 50.59 of the Commission's regulations, 10 CFR Part 50, have been completed. In addition, the licensee will be required to submit proof of financial protection which satisfies the requirements of 10 CFR Part 140 and to execute an amended indemnity agreement as required by section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and by 10 CFR Part 140.

Within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDeral Register, the applicant may file a request for a hearing, and any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding may file a petition for leave to intervene. Requests for a hearing and petitions to intervene shall be filed in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice, 10 CFR Part 2. If a request for a hearing or a petition for leave to intervene is filed within the time prescribed in this notice, a notice of hearing or an appropriate order will be issued. If no request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene is filed within the time prescribed in this notice, the Commission will thereafter issue the license amendment upon finding that the modifications described in the application as amended have been satisfactorily completed and upon the execution of the required amended indemnity agreement.

For further details with respect to this proposed amendment, see (1) the application for license amendment dated January 18, 1967, and supplements thereto dated June 27, October 10, and November 21, 1967; (2) the report of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards dated August 17, 1967, (3) a related safety evaluation prepared by the Division of Reactor Licensing, and (4) related changes to the Technical Specifications, all of which are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. Copies of items (2) and (3) above may be obtained at the Commission's Public Document Room, or upon request addressed to the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington,

D.C. 20545, Attention: Director, Division of Reactor Licensing.

Dated at Bethesda, Md., this 26th day of December 1967.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

DONALD J. SKOVHOLT,
Acting Director,
Division of Reactor Licensing.
[License No. DPR-4, Amdt. 3]

1. The Atomic Energy Commission having found that:

A. The application for license amendment dated January 18, 1967, and supplements dated June 27, October 10, and November 21, 1967, comply with the requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Commission's regulations set forth in Title 10, Chapter I, CFR;

B. There is reasonable assurance that the facility can be operated in accordance with the license, as amended, without endangering the health and safety of the public:

ing the health and safety of the public;
C. The licensee has submitted proof of financial protection which satisfies the requirements of 10 CFR Part 140, and has executed an indemnity agreement as required by section 170 of the Act and 10 CFR Part 140, and

D. The issuance of this license amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public:

Operating License No. DPR-4, as amended, which authorizes Saxton Nuclear Experimental Corp. to operate its nuclear reactor located near the Borough of Saxton in Liberty Township, Bedford County, Pa., is further amended in accordance with the application, as follows:

Subparagraph 3.A. Maximum Power Level is amended in its entirety to read:

"Saxton may operate the reactor at power levels up to a maximum of 23.5 megawatts (thermal), except that the reactor may be operated with Core II at power levels up to a maximum of 35 megawatts (thermal) for up to 3,500 megawatt days."

This amendment is effective as of the date of issuance.

ate of issuance.

Date of issuance:

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

PETER A. MORRIS, Director, Division of Reactor Licensing.

[F.R. Doc. 68–193; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. 50-208]

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN CITY OF NEW YORK

Notice of Extension of Completion Date

The Commission has issued an order extending to June 30, 1968, the latest completion date specified in Construction Permit No. CPRR-78 for construction of the TRIGA Mark II type nuclear reactor being constructed on the University's campus at Morningside Heights, New York, N.Y.

Copies of the order and of the application dated November 30, 1967, by The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Dated at Bethesda, Md., this 22d day of December 1967.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

PETER A. MORRIS, Director.

Division of Reactor Licensing.

[F.R. Doc. 68-194; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 19276]

PACIFIC WESTERN AIRLINES, LTD. Notice of Prehearing Conference

Application by Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd., for a foreign air carrier permit, issued pursuant to section 402 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to perform inclusive tour operations from any point in Canada to any point in the United States of America.

Notice is hereby given that a prehearing conference on the above-entitled application is assigned to be held on January-10, 1968, at 10 a.m., e.s.t., in Room 726. Universal Building, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., before Examiner Herbert K. Byran.

Dated at Washington, D.C., January 2, 1968.

[SEAL] THOMAS L. WRENN, Associate Chief Examiner.

[F.R. Doc. 68-223; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-3756, etc.]

SIDNEY G. MYERS, JR. ET AL.

Notice of Applications for Certificates, Abandonment of Service and Petitions To Amend Certificates 1

DECEMBER 26, 1967.

Take notice that each of the Applicants listed herein has filed an application or petition pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act for authorization to sell natural gas in interstate commerce or to abandon service heretofore authorized as described herein, all as more fully described in the respective applications and amendments which are on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before January 19, 1968.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the

Commission's-rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission on all applications in which no protest or petition to intervene is filed within the time required herein if the Commission on its own review of the matter believes that a grant of the certificates or the authorization for the proposed abandonment is required by the public convenience and necessity. Where a protest or petition for leave to intervene is timely filed, or where the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given: Provided, however, That pursuant to § 2.56, Part 2, Statement of General Policy and Interpretations, Chapter I of Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, all permanent certificates of

public convenience and necessity granting applications, filed after July 1, 1967, without further notice, will contain a condition precluding any filing of an increased rate at a price in excess of that designated for the particular area of production for the period prescribed therein unless at the time of filing of protests or petitions to intervene the Applicant indicates in writing that it is unwilling to accept such a condition. In the event Applicant is unwilling to accept such condition the application will be set for formal hearing.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicants to appear or be represented at the hearing.

> KENNETH F. PLUMB, Acting Secretary.

Docket No. and date filed -	Applicant	Purchaser, field, and location	Price per Mc1	Pres- sure base
G-3756 C-11-2-67	Sidney G. Myers, Jr. et al., 1016 Giddens-Lane Bldg.,	Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., Rodessa Field, Caddo Parish, La.	10.0	15.025
G-4327 E 12-4-67	Shreveport, La. Skelly Oil Co. (Operator), et al. (successor to J. R. Butler & Co. et al.), Post Office Box 1650 Tules Okla 74102	Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., Bethany-Longstreet Field, Da Soto Parish, La.	2, 8713	15, 025
G-5422 E 12-11-67	Co. et al.), Post Office Box 1650, Tulsa, Okla. 74102. Dilmur Oil Co. (successor to Murphy Oil Co. of Penn- sylvania), Post Office Box 372, Narberth, Pa. 19072.	Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., McClellan District, Doddridge County and McElroy District,	20, 0	15. 325
G-5423 E 12-11-67	do	Tyler County, W. Va. Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., New Milton District, Dod-	20.0	15.325
G-6690 E 12-11-67	do	New Milton District, Dod- dridge County, W. Va. Equitable Gas Co., Southwest District, Doddridge County, W. Va.	25.0	15.325
G-10665 (G-11733) C 12-4-67 ¹	Champlin Petroleum Co. (Operator) et a; Post Office Box 9365, Fort Worth, Tex. 76107.	Catles Service Gas Co., Southeast Eureka Field, Grant County, Okla.	² 14. 0	14.65
G-18009 E 12-11-67	Payne Producing Co. (successor to LAB Oil Co.), Post Office Box 50005, Corous Christ	Coastal States Gas Produc ng Co., Orange Grove Field, Jim Wells County, Tex.	³ 12. 0	14, 65
G-18805 E 12-11-6,	Texas Oil & Gas Corp. (successor to Shell Oil Co.), 2520 Fidelity Union Tower,	Florida Gas Transmission Co., East Bay Field, Galveston County, Tex.	4 19.0	14.65
CI60-130 E 12-11-67	Fidelity Union Tower, Dallas, Tex. 75201. Payne Producing Co. (successor to LAB Oil Co.	Texas San Juan Oil Corp., Miller and Fox Fields, Duval	⁵ 12. 0	14.65
CI60-374 E 12-11-67	(Operator) et al.). Payne Producing Co. (successor to LAB Oil Co.).	County, Tex. Coastal States Gas Producing Co., Wade City Field, Jim	6 12. 0	14.65
CI61-137 D 12-13-67 ⁷	Mobil Oil Corp. et al., Post Office Box 2444, Houston, Tex. 77001.	Wells County, Tex. Brooks Gas Corp., Brooks Field, Irion County, Tex.	Assigned	
CI61-1036 E 12-11-67	Payne Producing Co. (successor to LAB Oil Co.).	Valley Gas Transmission, Inc., Independence Field Area, Duval County, Tex.	* 15. 0	14.65
CI62-809 E 12-4-67		Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., Northeast Greenough Field, Beaver County, Okla.	17.0	14.65
CI62-820 E 12-4-67	Tex. 79070. Phil W. Phillips (successor to	do	17.0	14.65
CI62-834	May Petroleum, Inc.). Phil W. Phillips (successor to Anadarko Production Co.).	do	17.0	14.65
E 12-4-67 CI62-1398 E 12-11-67	Payne Producing Co. (successor to LAB Oil Co.).	Valley Gas Transmission, Inc., Independence Field, Duval	15.0	14.65
CI62-1458 9 E 9-8-64	Reserve Oil & Gas Co. (successor to Fremont Valley Lands, Inc.), 64 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111. Humble Oil & Refining Co.	County, Tex. Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America, Boonsville Field, Wise County, Tex.	10 14. 5	14.65
CI63-20 D 4-4-66 ¹¹	(Operator) et al., Post Office Box 2180, Houston,	Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., Arkoma Area, Haskell and Sequoyah Counties, Okla.	Assigned	
C163-377 (C161-524)	Pan American Petroleum Corp., Post Office Box 591,	Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Co., Woodward Gas Area, Major County, Okla.	18 16. 0	14.65
C 12-11-67 12 CI65-2 C 10-9-67	Corp., Post Office Box 591, Tulsa, Okla. 74102. Arkla Exploration Co. et al., Post Office Box 1734, Shreveport, La. 71102.	Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., acreage in Le Flore County, Okla.	15.0	14.65

Filing code: A-Initial service.

¹This notice does not provide for consolidation for hearing of the several matters covered herein, nor should it be so construed.

⁻Abandonment.
-Amendment to add acreage.
-Amendment to delete acreage.

E—Succession.
F—Partial success
See footnotes at end of table.

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Price per Mod sure	21, 25 15, 025	16.0 14.05	15.0 14.66	25.0 15.826	Doploted	25.0 16.825	28.0 16.326	16.0 14.65	26.0 15.825	Depleted	15.0 15.025	Depleted	Uneconomical	Uneconomical	25 18, 36 14, 65	-	ı			rate of 14.5 cents per Mcf, downward B.t.u. adjust-	u. adjustment:	s similar to those imposed nal rate of 15 cents.	authorization containing 68-A. t.u. adjustment:	1, Coal, Haskell, Hughes,	
Purchaser, field, and location	Trunkline Gas Co., East Lake Arthur Field, Jefferson Davis,	Parish, Lo. Tonnesseo Gas Pipeline Co., a division of Tenneco, Ing., West Mission Field, Hidago	County, Tex. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co., a division of Tenneco, Inc.,	gomery County, Tex. Consolidated Gas Supply Corp.,	Spring Creek District, Wirt County, W. Va. El Paso Natural Gas Co., Clear	Tox. Float, Milming County, Tox. Equitable Gas Co., acreage in Ritchie County, W. Va.	United Fuel Gas Co., Rocky Fork Field, Kanawha County,	Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America, Camrick Field, Texas	County, Okhu. Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., Murphy District, Ritchie	County, W. Va. Trunkline Gas Co., Ragley Field, Beauregard Parish, La.	Mountain Fuel Supply Co., South Baggs Area, Carbon County,	wyo. Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp., Piessanton Field,	Ataseosa County, Tex. Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., West Union District, Dodd-	ridge County, W. Va. Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., Centerville District, Tyler	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	Co., South Peek Field, Roger Mills County, Okla.	ent, Docket No. G-11733.	60-369. 62-509. 65-266.	• Rate in effect subject to refund in Docket No. RI62-62. 7 Deletes acreage assigned to J. P. Morris. 8 Rate in effect subject to refund in Docket No. RI66-302. 9 Document on experience of the refundation of the result of t	scept permanent certificate at a fotal 1 issure adjustment, plus upward and	st No. CI61-524. Ject to upward and downward B.t.	at authorization containing conditions A. 14.5 cents per Mcf in lieu of the origi	¹⁶ By Jetter filed concurrently with application, Applicant agreed to accept permanent authorization containing conditions similar to those imposed by Opinion No. 468, as modified by Opinion No. 468-A. I maintee 0.47 cent upward B.f.u. addustment. Subject to upward and downward B.f.u. adjustment:	it. Vocket No. CS66–62. , and Sebastian Countles, Ark.; Atoka	s, Okla,
Applicant	David C. Bintliff et al., 1326 Bank of the Southwest Bldg.,	Houston, Tox. 77002. Placy Point Petroleums, Operator (successor to Elizabeth M. Brown et al.);	Pincy Point Petroloums, Operator (successor to	Wova Oll Corp., c/o John P.	Costello, President, 608 Main St., Hingham, Mass. 02048. Trice Production Co. et al.,	Longview, Drawer 2222, Longview, Text. 76001. Willard E. Ferrell, agent, Post Office Box 6056, Philadelphia,	Pa, 19111. Walter Duncan et al., Box 211, /La Salle, III. 61301.		W. C. Wilson Oil & Gas Co. et al., 819 Campbell Dr.,		Texaco Inc., Post Office Box 62332, Houston, Tex. 77052.	Lone Star Producing Co., 301 South Harwood St., Dallas,	Tex, 76210. Sibert and Smith No. 5, c/o Community Bank, agent,	Pennsboro, W. Va. 26415. Wilbur M. Smith & Brother No. 1, g/o J, M. L. Smith,	W. Va. 26456. Flag Oil Corp. of Delaware,	Post Office Box 23, Midland, Tex. 79701.	equired from Daubes' Oil Departm subject to refund in Docket No. RIG	subject to refund in Docket No. RIG subject to refund in Docket No. RIG subject to refund in Docket No. RIG	subject to refund in Docket No. RIG subject to refund in Docket No. RIG subject to refund in Docket No. RIG	Nov. 3, 1967, Applicant agreed to acced for dehydration and delivery pre-	e assigned to Steve Gose. acquired from Shell Oil Co., Docke nt upward B.t.u. adjustment. Sub	es its willingness to accept permaner 88, as modified by Opinion No. 408- 30 certificate filed to reflect a rate of	1 concurrently with application, Ar. to those imposed by Opinion No. cent upward B.t.u. adjustment. Su	rd and downward B.t.u. adjustmen acquired from Wolfson Oll Co., D inklin, Johnson, Logan, Pope, Scott,	, Pittsburg, and Sequoyah Countie
Docket No. and date filed	OI63-739 A 12-12-67			1	Į,	į		O168-746 A 12-6-67	CI68-747 A 12-13-67	OI68-748 R 19-13-67	OI68-749 A 12-13-67	OI68-750 S B 12-13-67			CI68-763		1 Adds acreage a 2 Rate in effect s	Rate in effect s A Rate in effect s A Rate in effect s	Rate in effect s 7 Deletes acreage 8 Rate in effect s	in By letter filed fineluding allowand ment.	12 Adds acreage 13 Includes 1 cer	by Opinion No. 46	to By letter filed conditions similar if Includes 0.47	Market upwas	Latimer, Le Flore
Pressure base	15,325	14.65	14, 65	14.65	14, 65	14, 65	14. 65	14. 65	;	9, 50	14.65		14.65	14.65	14.66	15, 325	14.65	14.65	15,325	15.025	:	15,325	14.65	14, 65	
Price per Mcf	25.0	15.0	14.5	17 16.07	18 17.0	12.0	15.0	15.0		12, 1162	18 17. 0	Depleted	16.0	19 16.0	16.0	25.0	15.0	18 14.6	25.0	16.0	(33)	25.0	6.2	6.2	
Purchaser, field, and location	Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., Glenville District, Gilmer	County, W. Va. Northern Natural Gas Co., North Puckett Fleid, Peccs County, Tex.	Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., Kinta Field (Moffat Area),	El Paso Natural Gas Co., Wil- shire (Devonian) Field, Upton	Pounty, Tox. Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., Courter Arnett Field, Ellis	ni Paso Natural Gas Co., acreage in Lea County, N. Mex.	Arkenses Louisians Gas Co., acreage in various counties in	Tonnesses Gas Pipeline Co., a division of Tonnes, West Mischer Field History	Tox.	Co., Appling Field, Calboun County, Tex.	Northern Natural Gas Co., acreage in Beaver County,	P	T.ox. El Paso Natural Gas Co., East Labarge Field, Sublette	Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America, North Indian Basin	Northern Natural Gas Co., North Holt Field, Seward	County, Kans. Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., Spring Creek District, Wirt	Arkansas Louislana Gas Co., Pine Hollow-Arpelar Fields,	Fittsburg County, Okla. Colorado Interstato Gas Co., Vilas Field Area, Baca County,	Colo. Equitable Gas Co., Southwest District, Doddridge County, W. Va.	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp., East LeBlanc Field,	Allen Parish, La. Phillips Petroleum Co., Azalea (Devonian) Field, Midland	County, Tex. Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., Newburg Formation, Boone	Wunderlich Development Co., greege in Cowley County,	400	
Applicant	Trojan Coal & Petroloum Corp., Clark Bldg., Indians,	Fa. 16701. Forest Oil Corp. (Operator) ot al., 1300 National Bank of Commerce Bldg., San	Antonio, Tex. 78205. Continental Oil Co. (Operator) et al., Post Office Box 2197, Houston, Tex. 77001	Gulf Oll Corp., is Post Office Box 1589, Tulsa, Okla. 74102.	Mobil Oil Corp.	Sunset International Petro- leum Corp., 8920 Wilshire Byed., Beverly Hills, Calif.	Toxota Oli Co. (Operator) et Especial San Jacinto Bidg.,	Pincy Point Petroleums, Operator (Successor to Atlantic Pichfold Co.) 201 South	west Tower, Houston, Tex:	, market 1	Woods Petroleum Corp., 4900 North Santa Fe, Oklahoma	Southern Minerals Corp., Post Office Box 716, Corpus	Tonneco Oil Co., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.	David Basken (Operator) et al 608 First National Bank	Champlin Petroleum Co., Post Office Box 9365, Fort	Worth, Tox. 76107. Glen W. Roberts, Elizabeth, W. Va. 26143.	Natol Petroleum Corp., 1100 Petroleum Club Bldg.,	Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102. Davis Drig., Inc., et al., American State Bank Bidg.	Great Bend, Kans. 67530. Haught Oll & Gas Co., 6/0 Clarence E. Powell, agent, Route 1. West Union.	W. Va. 26456. Getty Oil Co., 3 Post Office Box 1464, Houston, Tex.	77001. Gull Oil Corp		Crost Petroloum, Inc., 6631 East Kellogs, Wiehita, Fons, 67306	į	See footnotes at end of table.
Docket No. and date filed	O165-870 O 12-11-67	C167-150 O 12-6-67	OI67-332	OI67-846O 12-13-67	OI07-878 O 8-30-67	O167-1198 (O866-62) O 12-4-67 19	OI67-1772O 12-13-67	OI08-723 (G-3217)				CI68-726 B 12-7-67	CI68-727A 12-7-67	CI08-728 (CI65-525)		CI68-730. A 12-8-67	CI68-781 A 12-11-67	OI68-732 A 12-11-67	CI68-733 A 12-11-67	CI08-734 A 12-11-67	GI68-735 B 12-11-67	CI68-736A 12-11-67	OI08-737 A 12-11-67	CI68-738 A 12-11-67	See footnotes

FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL. 33, NO. 4-SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1968

Partially succeeds Monsanto Co.'s FPC GRS No. 82.
 By letter filed Dec. 11, 1967, Applicant agreed to accept permanent certificate containing conditions similar to those imposed by Opinion No. 468, as modified by Opinion No. 468-A.
 Formerly Tidewater Oil Co.
 Insufficient delivery pressure.
 Includes 1.36 cents upward B.t.u. adjustment. Subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.

[F.R. Doc. 68-55; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. RI68-290 etc.]

SINCLAIR OIL & GAS CO. ET AL.

Order Providing for Hearings on and Suspension of Proposed Changes in Rates 1

DECEMBER 27, 1967.

The Respondents named herein have filed proposed increased rates and charges of currently effective rate schedules for sales of navural gas under Commission jurisdiction, as set forth in appendix A hereof.

The proposed changed rates and charges may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential, or otherwise unlawful.

The Commission finds: It is in the public interest and consistent with the Natural Gas Act that the Commission enter upon hearings regarding the lawfulness of the proposed changes, and that the supplements herein be suspended and their use be deferred as ordered below.

The Commission orders:

(A) Under the Natural Gas Act, particularly sections 4 and 15, the regulations pertaining thereto (18 CFR Ch. I), and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, public hearings shall be held concerning the lawfulness of the proposed changes.

(B) Pending hearings and decisions thereon, the rate supplements herein are suspended and their use deferred until date shown in the "Date Suspended Until" column, and thereafter until made effective as prescribed by the Natural Gas Act.

(C) Until otherwise ordered by the Commission, neither the suspended supplements, nor the rate schedules sought to be altered, shall be changed until disposition of these proceedings or expiration of the suspension period.

(D) Notices of intervention or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37(f)) on or before February 15. 1968.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB, Acting Secretary.

				AP	PENDIX A						
-		Rate	Sup-	,	Amount	Date	Effective date	Date	Cents	per Mcf	Rate in effect sub-
Docket No.	Respondent	sched- ule No.	ple- ment No.	Purchaser and producing area	of annual increase	filing tendered	unless sus- pended	sus- pended until—	Rate in effect	Proposed increased rate	ject to refund in docket Nos.
RI68-290	Sinclair Oil & Gas Co., Post Office Box 521, Tulsa, Okla. 74102.	283	4	El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Vinegarrone Field, Val Verde County, Tex.)	\$2,912	11-24-67	² 1–1–68	∕ 6-1-68	14.0	3 4 14. 5	
RI68-291	Okla. 74102. Amerada Petroleum Corp. (Operator), et al., Post Office Box 2040, Tulsa, Okla. 74102.	100	2	(Vinegarrone Field, Val Verde County, Tex.) (RR. District No. 1). Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America (Los Mogotes Area, Zapata County, Tex.) (RR. District No. 4).	24, 639	11-28-67	² 1-1-68	6-1-68	8 6,16, O	8 4 5 17. 0	-
RI68-292	Amerada Petroleum Corp., Post Office Box 2040, Tulsa, Okla. 74102, Attn: W. H. Bourne, Manager Gas Department.	67		West Texas Gathering Co. (Emperor Field, Winkler County, Tex.) (R.R. Dis- trict No. 8) (Permian Basin Area).	3,473	11-28-67	2 1-1-68	6-1-68	17. 0	3 4 18. O	RI63-253.
	do	134	1	Northern Natural Gas Co. (Northeast Catesby Field, Ellis County, Okla.) (Panhandle Area). Colorado Interstate Gas	331	11-28-67	² 1-1-68	6 –1 –68	7 18.377	8 47 19, 473	
RI68-293	Union Oil Co. of Cali- fornia, Union Oil Center, Los An-	36	3	Colorado Interstate Gas Co. (Highland Area, Beaver County, Okla.) (Panhandle Area).	550	112267	² 1-1-68	6-1-68	⁸ 17. 6	84818.7	RI63-278.
	geles, Ćalif. 90017.	133	3	(Pannandle Area). Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Hico-Knowles Field, Lincoln Parish, La.) (North Louisiana).	2, 567	11-24-67	² 1–1–68	6-1-68	8 10 18. 25	8 5 9 10 19.75	
	do	136	2	Co. (Calhoun Field, Oua- chita Parish, La.) (North	147	11-22-67	² 1–1–68	6-1-68	10 18.75	8 9 10 20, 25	
-	do	142	3	Louisiana). Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America (Bryans Mill Field, Cass County, Tex.) (RR. District No. 6).	30, 578	11-24-67	2 1-1-68	6-1-68	⁸ 15. 0	4 5 11 19, 0	
RI68-294	Union Oil Co. of California (Oper- ator) et al,	134	3	Corp. (Terryville-Ruston Field, Lincoln Parish,	12, 627	11-24-67	3 1-1-68	6–1–68	5 10 18.75	8 5 9 10 20, 25	
	do	141	6	La.) (North Louisiana). Lone Star Gas Co. (Doyle Field, Stephens County, Okla.) (Oklahoma	180	11-24-67	² 1–1–68	6–1–68	12.0	² 4 13. O	RI66-317.
RI68-295	Arkla Exploration Co., Slattery Bldg., Shreveport, La. 71101.	15	4	Field, Stephens County, Okla.) (Oklahoma "Other" Area). Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Calhoun Field, Ouachita Parish, La.)	1, 650	11-22-67	2 1–1–68	_6-1-68	⁵ 10 18. 75	* 8 9 10 20, 25	
RI68-296	Ashland Oil & Re- fining Co., Post Office Box 18695, Oklahoma City,	134	4	(North Louisiana). Colorado Interstate Gas Co. (Highland Field, Beaver County, Okla.) (Panhandle Area).	16, 520	11-22-67	² 1–1–68	6-1-68	u 18.77	8 4 12 19, 95	RI63-243.
1	Okla. 73118.	136	- 3	Corp. (Carlton and Cal- houn Fields, Ouachita Parish, La.) (North	1, 455	11-24-67	² 1–1–68	6-1-68	\$ 10 18, 25	3 5 9 10 19. 75	
	do	150	- 6	Louisiana). Colorado Interstate Gas Co. (Hugoton Field, Grant, Haskell, and Stanton Counties, Kans.).	46, 000	11-22-67	2 1–1–6 8	6-1-68	\$ 18 13, 50375	8 4 5 13 14, 50375	RI67-376.

See footnotes at end of table.

¹ Does not consolidate for hearing or dispose of the several matters herein.

APPENDIX A

		Rate	Sup-	-	Amount	Date	Effective date	Date	Cents	per Mcf	Rate in effect sub-
Docket No.	Respondent	sched- ule No.	ple- ment No.	Purchaser and producing area	of annual increase	filing tendered	unless sus- pended	sus- pended until—	Rate in effect	Proposed increased` rate	ject to refund in docket Nos.
	do	179	1	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. (Tangier Field, Ellis County, Okla.)	403	11-24-67	² 1- 1-68	6 1-68	14 18.377	3 4 14 19. 473	
RI68-297	Humble Oil & Refin- ing Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex. 77001.	224	5	(Panhandle Area). Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Red Rock North Shongaloo Field, Webster Parish, La.) (North	2,745	11-22-67	² 1- 1-68	6- 1-68	s 10 15.75	3 5 9 10 17, 25	
	do	305	3	Louisiana). Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Minden Field, Webster Parish, La.) (North Louisiana).	5,385	11-22-67	2 1 1-68	6- 1-68	5 10 18, 25	3 5 9 10 19, 75	-
RI68-298	Gulf Oil Corp. (Operator and Agent) et al., Post Office Box 1589, Tulsa,	252	3	Arkansas Louisiama Gas Co. (Southeast Custer City Area, Custer Coun- ty, Okla.) (Oklahoma "Other" Area).	1, 150	11-29-67	21-1-68	6- 1-68	15.0	*416.0	
RI68-299	Okla. 74102. Southwest Gas Pro- ducing Co., Inc., et al., 1309 Louis- ville Ave., Monroe,	8	5	Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Terryville Field, Lincoln Parish, La.) (North Louisiana).	15,600	11-28-67	² 1- 1-68	6 1-68	\$ 10 18, 25 <u>.</u>	3 5 9 10 19, 75	
•	La. 71201.	. 13	5	Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Carlton, Calhoun, and Tremont Areas, Lincoln Parish, La.)	3,300	11-28-67	² 1 1-68	6- 1-68	δ 10 18, 25	3 5 9 10 19.75	-
	do	. 14	- 1	(North Louisiana). Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Bull Creek Field, Union and Claiborne Parishes, La.) (North	600	11-28-67	1- 1-68	6- 1-68	5 10 18. 25	8 5 9 10 19.75	,
/ RI68-300	G. H. Vaughn, Jr. and Jack C. Vaughn (Operator) et al., 1200 Vaughn Blog.,	8	1	Louisiana). Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (North Cotton Valley Field, Webster Parish, La.) (North Louisiana).	5,150	11-24-67	² 1-1-68	6-1-68	5 10 18, 25	E9 10 19, 75	
RI68-301	Dallas, Tex. 75201. Atlantic Richfield Co. (Operator) et al., Post Office Box 2819, Dallas, Tex. 75221.	176	5	Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Hico-Knowles Field, Lincoln Parish, La.) (North Louisiana).	1,986	11-24-67	2 1-1-68	6-1-68	5 10 15 18, 25	3 5 9 10 19.75	
	70221. do	188	8	Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Terryville Field, Lincoln Parish, La.) (North Louisiana).	28, 859	11-24-67	21-1-68	6-1-68	5 10 15 18. 25	3 5 9 10 19.75	
RI68-302	Atlantic Richfield Co.	221 227	3 2	Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Calhoun Field, Ouachita Parish, La.) (North Louisiana).	559 433		² 1–1–68 ² 1–1–68	6-1-68 6-1-68	5 10 15 18.75 5 10 15 18.75	5 9 10 15 19.75 5 9 10 15 19.75	
	do	. 231	3	Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Cartwright Field, Jackson Parish, La.) (North Louisiana).	. 141	11-22-67	2 1–1–68	6-1-68	5 10 15 18, 75	5 9 10 18 19.75	
	do	. 304	1		1,529	11-27-67	21-1-68	6-1-68	17 18, 309	3 4 17 19, 401	

² The stated effective date is the effective date requested by Respondent.

³ Periodic rate increase.

⁴ Pressure base is 14.65 p.s.i.a.

⁵ Subject to a downward B.t.u. adjustment.

⁶ Temporary certificated rate and rate provided for in the In-Line certificate proceeding, Docket Nos. C162-1544 et al. (Opinion No. 422).

⁷ Includes base rate of 17 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment before increase and 18 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment and 0.015 cent tax reimbursement after increase. Base rate subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment before increase and 17 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment before increase and 17 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment before increase and 17 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment before increase and 17 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment before increase and 18 cents are rate is subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.

⁹ Pressure base is 15.025 p.s.i.a.

¹⁰ Includes 1.75 cents tax reimbursement.

¹¹ Respondent filing from initial certificated rate to first periodic increased rate under contract.

Humble Oil & Refining Co. (Humble) requests that should the Commission suspend its proposed rate increases that the suspension periods be limited to 1 day. Good cause has not been shown for limiting to 1 day the suspension periods with respect to Hum-

bie's rate filings and such request is denied. Amerada Petroleum Corp.'s (Amerada) proposed 18 cents per Mcf rate contained in Supplement No. 5 to its FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 67 exceeds the applicable area ceiling rate determined by the rate schedule quality statement accepted pursuant to Opinion No. 468, as amended. Except for the stay of the moratorium in Opinion No. 468, Amerada's proposed rate increase would be rejectable because it is in excess of the applicable area

ceiling determined in Opinion No. 468. If the moratorium is ultimately upheld upon judicial review, Amerada's aforementioned rate increase will be rejected ab initio.

With the exception of the rate increase filed by Amerada under Supplement No. 5 to its FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 67, which exceeds the area rate established in the related quality statement filed pursuant to Opinion No. 468, as amended, all of the producers' proposed increased rates and charges exceed the applicable area price levels for increased rates as set forth in the Commission's statement of general policy No. 61-1, as amended (18 CFR 2.56).

[F.R. Doc. 68-135; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

12 Includes base rate of 16 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment before increase and 17 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment and 0.01 cent tax reimbursement after increase. Base rate subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.

13 Includes 0.00375 cent tax reimbursement.

14 Includes base rate of 17 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment before increase and 18 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment after increase. Base rate subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment after increase. Base rate subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.

15 Settlement rate in Atlantic's company-wide settlement in Docket No. G-9283 et al. (settlement order issued Oct. 8, 1964). Moratorium on rate increases in excess of applicable area ceiling expired on Aug. 1, 1967.

15 "Fractured" rate increase. Contractually due a rate of 20.25 cents inclusive of tax reimbursement.

17 Includes base rate of 17 cents plus 1.309 cents upward B.t.u. adjustment (1,077 B.t.u. gas) before increase and base rate of 18 cents plus 1.386 cents upward B.t.u. adjustment plus 0.015 cent tax reimbursement after increase. Base rate subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.

[Docket No. RP68-13]

ARKANSAS LOUISIANA GAS CO. Order Suspending Proposed Change in Rates

DECEMBER 29, 1967.

Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co. (ArkLa) filed on November 28, 1967, proposed changes in its presently effective FPC Gas Tariff, Original Volume No. 3. The changes, designated Supplement No. 2 to Rate Schedule XFS-18, reflect an increase of 1.5 cents per Mcf, or a proposed rate of 18.5 cents per Mcf, plus tax reimbursement. The change would result in an increase of \$376 annually based on sales for the year 1966. The proposed effective date is January 1, 1968. No comments or protests to the above filing have been received.

The proposed rate is in excess of the area price level of 14 cents per Mcf for independent producers in northern Louisiana.

The proposed rates and charges have not been shown to be justified and may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, preferential, or otherwise unlawful.

The Commission finds: It is necessary and proper in the public interest and to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of the Natural Gas Act that the Commission enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of the rates, charges, classifications, and services contained in ArkLa's FPC Gas Tariff, Original Volume No. 3, as proposed to be amended by Supplement No. 2 to its Rate Schedule XFS-18, and that said Supplement No. 2 be suspended and the use thereof deferred as hereinafter ordered.

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the authority of the Natural Gas Act, particularly sections 4 and 15 thereof, the Commission's rules of practice and procedure and the regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR Ch. I), a public hearing shall be held, upon a date to be fixed by notice from the Secretary concerning the lawfulness of the rates, charges, classifications, and services contained in Arkansas Louisiana's FPC Gas Tariff, Original Volume No. 3, as proposed to be amended by Supplement No. 2 to its Rate Schedule XFS-18.

(B) Pending a hearing and decision thereon, Supplement No. 2 to Rate Schedule XFS–18 to Arkansas Louisiana's FPC Gas Tariff, Original Volume No. 3, is hereby suspended and the use thereof is deferred until June 1, 1968, and thereafter until such further time as it is made effective in the manner prescribed by the Natural Gas Act.

(C) Notices of intervention and petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C., in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice and procedure,

§§ 1.8 and 1.37(f) (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37 (f)) on or before January 22, 1968.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] KENNETH F. PLUMB, Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-195; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

[Project 2503]

DUKE POWER CO.

Notice of Application for Amendment of License for Partially Constructed Project

JANUARY 4, 1968.

Public notice is hereby given that application for amendment of license has been filed under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a-825r) by Duke Power Co. (correspondence to: William S. Lee, Vice President, Duke Power Co., Box 2178, Charlotte, N.C. 28201), for partially constructed Project No. 2503, known as the Keowee-Toxaway Project, located on the Keowee and Little Rivers in North Carolina and South Carolina and affecting the interests of interstate commerce.

The application seeks to substitute a pumped-storage unit for the proposed conventional unit at the Jocassee development so that each of the four pumpedstorage units at Jocassee will be duplicates and rated at 152.5 mw each. There will be no change in the station capacity of 610 mw.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure of the Commission (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10). The last day upon which protests or petitions may be filed is February 8, 1968. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

> GORDON M. GRANT, Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-263; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

Current Economic Policy Directive

In accordance with § 271.5 of its Rules Regarding Availability of Information, there is set forth below the Committee's Current Economic Policy Directive issued at its meeting held on October-3, 1967.1

The economic and financial developments reviewed at this meeting indicate that, apart from the effects of the strike in the automobile industry, underlying economic conditions have strengthened and prospects favor more rapid growth later in the year. Upward pressures on costs persist, average prices of industrial commodities have risen further, and the rate of increase in con-sumer prices remains high. While there re-cently have been large inflows of liquid funds from abroad through foreign branches of U.S. banks, the balance of payments continues to reflect a substantial underlying deficit. Bank credit expansion has continued large, although there was some moderation September from the rapid July-August rate. The volume of corporate bond flotations has slackened, but Federal and State and local government financing demands remain large and most interest rates have on balance moved up somewhat further. The President's new fiscal program is still pending before Congress. In this situation, it is the policy of the Federal Open Market Committee to foster financial conditions, including bank credit growth, conducive to sustainable economic expansion, recognizing the need for reasonable price stability for both domestic and balance of payments purposes.

To implement this policy, System open

market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to maintaining about the prevailing conditions in the money market; but opera-tions shall be modified, to the extent permitted by Treasury financing, to moderate any apparent tendency for bank credit to expand significantly more than currently expected.

Dated at Washington, D.C., the 29th day of December 1967.

By order of the Federal Open Market Committee.

ROBERT C. HOLLAND. Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-198; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:46 a.m.1

BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITU-TIONS: CAPITAL TRANSFER ABROAD

By Executive Order 11387 (Jan. 1, 1968, 33 F.R. 47), the President prohibited persons owning 10 percent or more of a foreign business venture from engaging in transfers of capital abroad except as authorized by the Secretary of Commerce, and also authorized the Secretary to require such persons to repatriate to the United States their earnings from such foreign business ventures and their short-term financial assets abroad, including bank deposits. However, the President ordered the Secretary of Commerce to exempt from said requirements, to the extent delineated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, banks and financial institutions certified by the Board as being subject to the Federal Reserve foreign credit restraint program.

On January 2, 1968, the Board transmitted to the Secretary of Commerce the letter set forth below, which certified that banks and financial institutions of the kinds described therein are subject to said program, the terms of which are stated in the revised Guidelines issued by the Board of Governors January 1, 1968. The Board delineated for exemption all banks and financial institutions within the enumerated categories, with the exception of any bank or financial institution that is subject to the reporting provisions of the Guidelines and fails to report in substantial compliance with those reporting provisions.

In accordance with the President's Order, the "Foreign Direct Investment Regulations" of the Secretary of Commerce, published in the Federal Register of January 3, 1968 (33 F.R. 49), exempted banks and financial institutions "to the extent that may be delineated from time to time by the Board of Governors". Accordingly, all banks and financial institutions included in the Board's list are now exempt from said regulations of the Secretary of Commerce, subject to the specified exception.

Dated at Washington, D.C., the 4th day of January 1968.

By order of the Board of Governors.

[SEAL] ROBERT C. HOLLAND. Secretary.

¹ The Record of Policy Actions of the Committee for the meeting of October 3, 1967, is filed as part of the original document. Copies are available on request to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

January 2, 1968.

The Honorable Alexander B. Trowbridge, Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

DEAR Mr. SECRETARY: In accordance with the provisions of section 1(c) of Executive Order 11,387, dated January 1, 1968, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System certifies that the following banks and financial institutions are subject to the foreign credit restraint programs referred to in said section 1(c):

- Banks that accept deposits that the depositor has a legal right to withdraw on demand.
- 2. Savings banks, both stock and mutual.
- Trust companies, and trust departments of banks.
- 4. Casualty, fire, marine, and life insurance companies, both stock and mutual.
- 5. Management investment companies (both open-end and closed-end), as defined in sections 4 and 5 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- 6. Organizations engaged principally in extending credit through consumer, commercial, or industrial loans; financing of sales or lease transactions; leasing of personal property; or purchasing of accounts receivable or similar claims.
- 7. Organizations engaged principally in underwriting or dealing in securities or acting as broker in securities transactions.
- 8. Employee retirement and pension funds and similar employee-benefit funds.
- 9. Foundations, trusts, institutions, and other nonprofit organizations principally devoted to the advancement of art, education, health, philanthropy, recreation, religion, research, or similar areas of activity directed at contributing to the general welfare.
- 10. Corporations organized under section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act (so-called "Edge Act corporations") and corporations having an agreement or undertaking with the Board of Governors under section 25 of said Act (so-called "Agreement corporations").
- 11. U.S. branches of foreign banks and financial institutions of the kinds described in the foregoing enumeration.

In accordance with the provisions of said section 1(c), the Board of Governors delineates for exemption from the provisions of section 1 of said Executive order all banks and financial institutions of the categories enumerated above, with the exception of any bank or financial institution that is subject to the reporting provisions of said programs but is not reporting (or covered by reports filed by another or others on its behalf) in substantial compliance with said reporting provisions.

The foregoing certification and delineation are subject to modification or termination with respect to any category or individual bank or financial institution, in the event that (a) the foreign credit restraint programs referred to in section 1(c) of said Executive order are so modified that such category or individual bank or financial institution is no longer subject to said programs or (b) the Board of Governors determines that modification or termination of said delineation is necessary or appropriate in the public interest. Any such modification or termination will be communicated by the Board to the Secretary of Commerce.

Sincerely yours,

WM. McC. MARTIN, Jr.

[F.R. Doc. 68-318; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

CLAIMS AGAINST CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIME BY U.S. NATIONALS

Notice of Time for Filing

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to paragraph (b) of section 4, Title I of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 12), as amended, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States will receive at its principal office located at 1111 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20579, during the period beginning on the publication date of this notice, and ending July 6, 1969, claims against the Chinese Communist regime in accordance with Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended by Public Law 89-780 (80 Stat. 1365), approved November 6, 1966, and in accordance with the regulations of the Commission made with respect thereto.

Dated: January 3, 1968.

Edward D. Re, Chairman.

[F.R. Doc. 68-213; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[70-4569]

CENTRAL AND SOUTH WEST CORP. ET AL.

Notice of Proposed Issue and Sale

JANUARY 2, 1968.

Central and South West Corp., 902
Market Street, Wilmington, Del. 19899;
Central Power and Light Co., 120.
North Chaparral Street, Corpus Christi,
Tex. 78403; Public Service Company of
Oklahoma, 600 South Main Street, Tulsa,
Okla. 74102; Southwestern Electric Power
Co., 428 Travis Street, Shreveport, La.
71102; West Texas Utilities Co., 1062
North Third Street, Abilene, Tex. 79604;
Notice of proposed issue and sale of notes
to dealer in commercial paper by holding
company; exemption from competitive
bidding; issue and sale of notes to holding company and acquisition thereof by
holding company.

Notice is hereby given that Central and South West Corp. ("Central"), a registered holding company, and four of its public-utility subsidiary companies, Central Power and Light Co. ("CP&L"), Public Service Company of Oklahoma ("Public Service"), Southwestern Electric Power Co. ("Southwestern"), and West Texas Utilities Co. ("West Texas") (collectively referred to as "subsidiary companies"), have filed a joint application-declaration with this Commission pursuant to the Public Utility Holding

Company Act of 1935 ("Act"), designating sections 6(a), 6(b), 7, 9(a), 10, 12(b), and 12(f) thereof and Rules 43, 45, and 50(a) (5) (B) promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions. All interested persons are referred to the joint application-declaration, which is summarized below, for a complete statement of the proposed transactions.

Central proposes to issue and sell commercial paper, in the form of short-term promissory notes, in an aggregate face amount of not to exceed \$12 million outstanding at any one time, to Lehman Commercial Paper Inc. ("Lehman"), a dealer in commercial paper. No commercial paper notes will be issued pursuant to this filing subsequent to a period of 270 days from the date of initial issuance of such commercial paper notes. Central expects to issue commercial paper notes immediately following the order of the Commission granting and permitting this joint applicationdeclaration to become effective. The commercial paper notes will have varying maturities of not more than 9 months after date of issue and will be sold in varying denominations of not less than \$50,000 and not more than \$1 million. Such notes will be issued and sold by Central directly to Lehman at a discount which will be not in excess of the discount rate prevailing at the date of issuance for commercial paper of comparable quality and like maturities, sold to commercial paper dealers, and at an interest cost which will not exceed the effective cost of money for unsecured prime commercial bank loans prevailingon the date of issue.

It is stated that no commission or fee will be payable in connection with the issue and sale of the commercial paper notes. Lehman, as principal, will reoffer such notes initially at a discount of oneeighth of 1 percent per annum less than the prevailing discount rate to Central in such a manner as not to constitute a public offering. The notes will be reoffered to no more than 100 identified and designated customers in a list (nonpublic) prepared in advance by Lehman. No additions will be made to this customer list which includes commercial banks, insurance companies, corporate pension funds, investment trusts, foundations, colleges and universities, municipal and state benefit funds, eleemosynary institutions, finance companies and nonfinancial corporations which invest surplus funds in commercial paper. It is expected that Central's commercial paper notes will be held by customers to maturity, but, if customers wish to sell such notes prior thereto, Lehman, pursuant to a verbal repurchase agreement, will repurchase such notes and reoffer them to others in the group of 100 customers on the list.

Central's commercial paper will have varying maturities up to 270 days with specific maturities determined by market conditions, effective interest cost to Central and the cash requirements of Central and its subsidiaries. Central's commercial paper will not be prepayable prior to maturity and may not be extended although certain of the commercial paper will mature earlier than the end of the 270-day period referred to above and may be paid at maturity by application of proceeds from the issuance and sale of other commercial paper issued prior to or contemporaneously with such maturities. At final maturity, the commercial paper notes will be paid by Central from the repayment of loans made to the subsidiary companies and from other internal sources.

The filing states that the cost of commercial paper borrowing for companies of comparable credit to Central historically has averaged approximately three-fourths of one percent per annum less than the Chicago commercial bank prime rate. Central believes that use of commercial paper will facilitate loans to its subsidiary companies at rates below the prime commercial bank rate and will give such companies greater flexibility in timing their permanent financing.

The proceeds from the sale of the commercial paper notes will be added to Central's treasury funds and together with other cash resources will be advanced to the subsidiary companies from time to time in the maximum amounts as shown below, except that the aggregate of such advances will not exceed \$21 million at any one time outstanding.

CP&L	\$2,000,000
Public Service	20,000,000
Southwestern	3,000,000
West Texas	10,000,000

All loans proposed to be made by Central to the subsidiary companies will be evidenced by promissory notes of the borrowing company, issued as of the date of the borrowing, bearing interest at a rate of one-half of 1 percent less than the then current prime rate of interest in effect at The First National Bank of Chicago, maturing 1 year from the date of issue (but no such note shall have a maturity later than the final maturity date of Central's commercial paper) and prepayable in whole or in part at any time without premium or penalty. The borrowing subsidiary companies expect to repay the loans from Central by funds generated internally and by permanent financing, the nature, timing and extent of which is not yet determined.

The proposed borrowings from Central will temporarily finance part of the costs of the 1968 construction programs of the subsidiary companies, shown below:

CP&L	\$33,000,000
Public Service	28, 000, 000
Southwestern	
West Texas	12, 100, 000

Total _____ 96, 800, 000

The construction expenditures to be financed by the proposed loans are for the development of the respective systems of the subsidiary companies in their present service areas.

Central will determine the cost to it of the commercial paper borrowings made pursuant to this application-declaration at the final maturity thereof and the difference, if any, between the cost of such borrowings to Central and

the interest paid to Central by each of the subsidiary companies will be adjusted to such cost. No adjustment will be made in the interest rate paid by the subsidiary companies to Central in respect of approximately \$9 million of Central's internal funds expected to be lent to such companies.

Central requests exemption of the sale of its commercial paper notes from the competitive bidding requirement of Rule 50 pursuant to section (a) (5) (B) thereof because (a) the nature of the commercial paper market makes it impractical to invite offers on a competitive bidding basis for commercial paper notes; (b) the proposed notes are of such maturities and of such interest costs as not to require competitive bidding for the protection of investors or consumers and are in the public interest; and (c) the current rates of commercial paper notes of prime issuers are published daily in responsible financial publications thereby assuring competitive marketing conditions.

The filing states that no commitment or other fees are to be paid by Central or any of the subsidiary companies in connection with the proposed transactions. The services of counsel are covered by annual fees payable under retainer agreements with Central and the subsidiary companies. It is estimated that the expenses to be incurred by Central and the subsidiary companies in connection with the proposed transactions will be \$1,000 to The First National Bank of Chicago for handling the commercial paper notes and \$200 for miscellaneous expenses. It is further stated that no State commission and no Federal commission, other than this Commission. has jurisdiction over the proposed transac-

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than January 25, 1968, request in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law raised by said joint applicationdeclaration which he desires to controvert; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. A Copy of such request should be served personally or by mail (airmail if the person being served is located more than 500 miles from the point of mailing) upon the applicants-declarants at the above-state addresses, and proof of service (by affidavit or, in case of an attorney at law, by certificate) should be filed with the request. At any time after said date, the joint application-declaration, as filed or as it may be amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective as provided in Rule 23 of the general rules and regulations promulgated under the Act, or the Commission may grant exemption from such rules as provided in Rules 20(a) and 100 thereof or take-such other action as it may deem appropriate. Persons who request a hearing or advice as to whether a hearing is ordered, will receive notice of further developments in this matter, including the date of the hearing (if ordered) and any postponements thereof.

For the Commission (pursuant to delegated authority).

[SEAL] Ni

Nellye A. Thorsen, Assistant Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-202; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

TARIFF COMMISSION

[APTA-W-20; TC Publication 224]

CERTAIN WORKERS OF PPG INDUS-TRIES' WORKS NO. 4, FORD CITY, PA.

Report to Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board in Adjustment Assistance Case

JANUARY 3, 1968.

The Tariff Commission today reported to the Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board the results of its investigation No. APTA-W-20, conducted under section 302(e) of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. The Commission's report contains factual information for use by the Board, which determines the eligibility of the workers concerned to apply for adjustment assistance. The workers in this case were employed in Works No. 4 of PPG Industries at Ford City, Pa.

Only certain sections of the Commission's report can be made public since much of the information it contains was received in confidence. Publication of such information would result in the disclosure of certain operations of individual firms. The sections of the report that can be made public are reproduced on

the following pages.

Introduction. In accordance with section 302(e) of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1016), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation (APTA-W-20) concerning the possible dislocation of certain workers engaged in the production of automobile glass at Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's 'Works No. 4, Ford City, Pa. The Commission instituted the investigation on November 14, 1967, upon receipt on the same day that the request (dated November 13) for such investigation was received from the Automotive Assistance Committee of the Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board. Public notice of the investigation was given in the FEDERAL REGISTER (32 F.R. 12702) on November 21, 1967.

The Automotive Assistance Committee's request for the investigation resulted from a petition for determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. adopted a new corporate trademark "PFG Industries" in 1966. The legal name of the company is scheduled to be changed to PPG Industries in April 1968. Subsequent references to the company in this report will use the briefer designation. PPG Industries.

assistance that was filed with the Assistance Board on November 8, 1967, by Local No. 14 of the United Glass & Ceramic Workers of North America, AFL-CIO-CLC on behalf of a group of workers at PPG Industries' Works No. 4, Ford City, Pa. Neither the petitioners nor any other party requested a hearing before the Commission, and none was held.

The petitioners allege that the shipments of tempered glass (primarily automobile rear windows) from Works No. 4 have been reduced as a result of the fabrication of a quantity of automobile glass in Canada, and that as a result of increased imports of tempered glass from Canada there has been a loss of approximately 150 jobs at the Ford City plant. They also allege that a substantial reduction in shipments of glass to Duplate Canada, Ltd., a majority-owned (66.4 percent) subsidiary of PPG Industries that manufactures tempered and laminated automobile glass, for further fabrication has caused additional unemployment at Works No. 4 in Ford City.

The information reported herein was obtained from a variety of sources, including PPG Industries and other manufacturers of automotive glass, the major U.S. motor-vehicle manufacturers, the United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America, AFL-CIO-CLC and their Local 14, the Pennsylvania Employment Security Office at Kittanning, Pa., the Commission's files and through fieldwork by members of the Commission's staff.

The automotive product involved—tempered automobile glass. The automotive product involved is described in section I of the petition as "auto-window glass, original equipment." To the extent that such glass is or has been produced in recent years at Ford City, it has consisted chiefly of glass cut to pattern and tempered to form automobile backlights (i.e., 'automobile rear windows). Some flat tempered automotive side windows have also been produced at Works No. 4.

The petitioners also imply that the glass (plate glass) produced in the main part of Works No. 4 at Ford City, when cut into block sizes and delivered to Duplate Canada, Ltd., for fabrication into windshields or windows of cars and trucks is automotive glass.

The term "automotive product" is defined in section 302(1) (1) of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 as "a motor vehicle or a fabricated component to be used as original equipment in the manufacture of motor vehicles." Inasmuch as raw plate glass requires further fabrication (i.e., laminating or tempering) before it may be used on a motor vehicle, it apparently would not come within the scope of this definition. This report, therefore, is concerned primarily with tempered automobile glass.

Tempered (or toughened) automobile glass is glass that has been specially processed to increase its strength. It is used in the side and rear windows of all passenger cars manufactured in the United States and Canada and in the side and rear windows of most trucks.

Tempered glass is generally less expensive to manufacture than the alternative type of safety glass, laminated glass, and is therefore used in virtually all automotive applications where State laws or Interstate Commerce Commission regulations do not require the use of laminated glass.

Tempered glass is dutiable under item 544.31 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States at the rate of 19.5 percent ad valorem; however, if it is a Canadian article for use as original motor-vehicle equipment (OEM) it enters duty free under item 544.32.

Two basic processes are used for tempering glass-thermal and chemical. In thermal tempering the glass is heated to just below its softening point—it must be rigid enough to avoid serious deformation yet fluid enough to relax internal stresses rather quickly—then rapidly quenched by jets of air. As the glass cools the core remains in tension and the outer surfaces are in compression. The resulting product is 3 to 5 times stronger than ordinary glass of the same thickness and surface area. In chemical tempering, which is just beginning to have a significant commercial impact, surface compression is brought about by making a chemical change in the glass surface. Chemical tempering can produce stronger and more flexible glass than thermal tempering but it is far more expensive. The only chemically tempered glass used in automobiles is used in the backlights of several models of convertibles (because such glass is flexible). None of the major manufacturers of automotive glass produce chemically tempered glass on a commercial basis. This glass is supplied to the automobile manufacturers by Corning Glass Works, a specialty glass producer.

At least four different methods are used in forming thermally tempered glass:

1. The conventional vertical furnace (used for flat tempered glass only);

2. The horizontal gravity mold furnace (used primarily for curved backlights);

3. The press-form process (used primarily for curved sidelights); and

4. The gas hearth process (used for flat tempered glass and curved sidelights).

The last of these four processes is generally recognized as the most efficient for forming curved sidelights. It was developed by PPG Industries and has been licensed to the Ford Motor Co. and several foreign manufacturers as well. PPG Industries uses only the first two forming processes in its Ford City tempering plant.

The nature and structure of the automobile glass industry in Canada and the United States. The manufacture of automobile glass involves two different phases: (1) The production of the raw flat glass, which may consist of plate glass, float glass, or sheet glass; and (2) the fabrication (e.g., laminating, tempering, and/or bending) of the raw flat glass into the completed automotive glass product. The manufacturing functions are divided variously between the major producers of flat glass, the automobile

manufacturers, and independent fabricators of automobile glass. * * *

Since the introduction of domestically produced float glass 2 to the U.S. market in early 1964, the production of flat glass for automotive use has undergone a major technological transformation. Before 1964 plate glass had been used exclusively in the windshields of all automotive vehicles and in the side and rear windows of all automobiles produced by General Motors. Sheet glass, the less expensive product, had been used in all side windows and in some rear windows by other automobile manufacturers.

Float glass, which is comparable in quality to plate glass but which is substantially cheaper to produce, was first used by General Motors in automobile side windows late in the 1964 model year and was first used in windshields in the 1966 model year. Six facilities for producing float glass are now operating in the United States (PPG Industries, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., and the Ford Motor Co., each operating two plants). * * *

The first Canadian float glass facility was officially opened in Toronto, Ontario, in June 1967. Before the completion of that facility, Canada (which has no plate glass facilities) was primarily dependent on imports from the United States for its plate glass for automotive use. The new float facility has a substantially greater capacity than Canada's present requirements—both automotive and nonautomotive—for high quality (plate or float) glass.

The second major phase of the process of manufacturing automobile glass is performed by a few independent fabricators and Chrysler Corp., as well as by the basic flat glass manufacturers (which classification includes the Ford Motor Co.). When automobile glass is fabricated by a basic flat glass producer, the fabrication usually takes place in or near the plant where the raw flat glass is manufactured.

PPG Industries and its facilities used in the production of automobile glass. PPG Industries, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, is a large diversified corporation (its sales in 1966 were \$942 million) which operates about 60 domestic plants. Domestic sales of flat glass and flat glass products (including automobile glass) accounted for 34 percent of the value of its total sales in 1966. The company also produces fiber glass, chemicals, oil and gas, coatings, and resins.

Glass-producing facilities. PPG Industries operates plate glass plants at Ford City and Creighton, Pa., Cumberland, Md., and Crystal City, Mo. Its sheetglass plants are located in Clarksburg, W. Va.; Mount Vernon, Ohio; Henryetta, Okla.; Mount Zion, Ill.; and Fresno, Calif. To the extent that sheet glass has been used in fabricating automobile glass, which is mainly in tempered side

²The technique of manufacturing float glass was developed by a British firm— Pilkington Bros., Ltd. It was first produced in commercial quantities in 1959 and first imported into the United States in 1960.

windows, it has come chiefly from the Clarksburg, Mount Vernon, and Mount Zion plants. PPG has float glass facilities at Cumberland and Crystal City (both contiguous to the plate glass facilities at those locations) and is currently constructing a float glass plant at Meadville, Pa.

PPG Industries operates facilities for fabricating automobile glass at Ford City, Creighton, Greensburg, and Tipton (all in Pennsylvania), at Crestline in north-central Ohio, and at Crystal City, Mo. * * * *

Duplate Canada, Ltd., PPG Industries' Canadian subsidiary, operates three plants in which it produces automobile glass. These plants are located at Windsor, Oshawa, and Oakville, all in Ontario (the two latter plants are near Toronto).

Facilities used in the production of tempered automobile glass. PPG Industries fabricates tempered automobile glass at Ford City, Pa.; Crestline, Ohio; and Tipton, Pa. PPG Industries formerly operated a tempering facility at Crystal City, Mo., but, with the construction of the Crestline plant in 1959, tempering activities at Crystal City were gradually phased out; the last significant production occurred in 1964.

The tempering plant at Tipton, which was activated for production in May 1966, is PPG Industries' principal tempering facility serving the eastern automobile assembly plants. The Crestline plant is the principal tempering facility serving the automobile assembly plants in other parts of the country. Prior to the attainment of full operations at Tipton, the Ford City plant accounted for over half of the tempered rear windows produced by PPG Industries. It also produced a small quantity of flat tempered automotive glass (which is used in the side and rear windows of trucks). The Ford City plant, however, does not have the capability of producing curved tempered sidelights-which have virtually replaced flat tempered sidelights in passenger cars since the 1965 model

Both the Tipton and Crestline plants have the capability of producing a full line of tempered automotive glass parts. All three plants produce limited quantities of tempered glass for the replacement market. * *

Duplate Canada, Ltd., produces curved tempered glass parts at its Windsor plant and a wide range of tempered glass parts (flat and curved) at its Oshawa plant.

The Ford City operations. PPG Industries' Works No. 4 is located in Ford City on the Allegheny River approximately 35 miles northeast of Pittsburgh. Ford City is a small community of 5,500 persons near the center of Armstrong County. PPG Industries, with approximately 2,000 employees in its two Works at Ford City is the largest employer in the county. The next largest employer, Eliger Pottery, with approximately 500 employees, which is also located at Ford

City, is the only other significant industrial employer in the area. The unemployment rate in Armstrong County in September 1967 was 5.7 percent. Works No. 4 is one of the oldest plate

Works No. 4 is one of the oldest plate glass plants in the country, having begun operations in 1883, the year the present PPG Industries was organized. A tempering operation was started at Ford City during the 1930's.

Adjacent to Works No. 4 are Shop 2, a machine shop that services all of PPG Industries' plate glass plants, and Works No. 6, a plant where optical glass and specialty flat glass products (e.g., opaque colored polished plate glass) are produced. The statistical data in this report relate only to Works No. 4.

The activities at works No. 4 are divided among three major areas, which are described briefly below:

1. Plate glass department.—This department, which produces the raw plate glass, consists of the batch handling facilities, furnace, grinding and polishing line, and wareroom (i.e., cutting, inspecting, packing, and shipping). * * *

2. Automotive tempering department.—This is the smallest department in the plant, accounting for less than 10 percent of total plant employment, and the only department in the plant engaged in the production of automotive glass. * * *

3. Miscellaneous specialties.—This grouping includes the activities of several smaller departments engaged in a variety of fabricating activities such as decorating and nonautomotive tempering.

Operations of Duplate Canada, Ltd. Duplate Canada, Ltd., tempers automotive glass at two of its three plants. It produces curved tempered glass (along with laminated windshields) at the Windsor plant and it produces a wide range of tempered (and laminated) glass parts at its Oshawa plant, which is located just outside Toronto.

Production and trade between the United States and Canada. The Tariff Commission obtained information from the major North American motor-vehicle producers respecting the production of, and trade between, the United States and Canada in tempered glass for use as original equipment in the assembly of motor vehicles.

Production of automotive tempered glass in the United States increased from 196 million square feet in model year 1964 to 231 million square feet in model year 1965 and then declined to 224 million in model year 1966 and to 197 million in model year 1967. In the first 4 months of model year 1968 U.S. production was 78 million square feet, compared with 66 million in the correspending period of model year 1967 (table 4).

U.S. exports of OEM tempered automotive glass to Canada, which were small in model years 1964 and 1965, increased to 0.6 million square feet in model year

1966 and to 2.8 million square feet in model year 1967. The upward trend continued in the first 4 months of model year 1968 with exports to Canada of 1.1 million square feet of such glass, compared with 0.8 million square feet in the corresponding period of model year 1967. Such exports represented 0.5 percent of U.S. production in the 1964 model year and 1.4 percent in model year 1967.

By direction of the Commission.

SEAL DONN N. BENT,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-216; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

[APTA-W-21; TC Publication 225]

CERTAIN WORKERS OF PPG INDUS-TRIES' WORKS NO. 1, CREIGHTON, PA.

Report to Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board in Adjustment Assistance Case

JANUARY 3, 1968.

The Tariff Commission today reported to the Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board the results of its investigation No. APTA-W-21, conducted under section 302(e) of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. The Commission's report contains factual information for use by the Board, which determines the eligibility of the workers concerned to apply for adjustment assistance. The workers in this case were employed in Works No. 1 of PPG Industries at Creighton, Pa.

Only certain sections of the Commission's report can be made public since much of the information it contains was received in confidence. Publication of such information would result in the disclosure of certain operations of individual firms. The sections of the report that can be made public are reproduced on the following pages.

Introduction. In accordance with section 302(e) of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1016), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation (APTA-W-21) concerning the possible dislocation of certain workers engaged in the production of automobile glass at Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's Works No. 1, Creighton, Pa. The Commission instituted the investigation on November 14, 1967, on the same day that the request (dated November 13) for such investigation was received from the Automotive Assistance Committee of the Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board. Public notice of the investigation was given in the FEDERAL REGISTER (32 F.R. 12702) on November 21, 1967.

³ Fabricating operations at the Crystal City plant have been minimal for several years and are being gradually phased out.

Interview with Mr. Edmond Manganelli, Manager of the Employment Security Office, Kittanning, Pa.

¹ The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. adopted a new corporate trademark "PPG Industries" in 1966. The legal name of the company is scheduled to be changed to PPG Industries in April 1968. Subsequent references to the company in this report will use the briefer designation, PPG Industries.

The Automotive Assistance Committee's request for the investigation resulted from a petition for determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance that was filed with the Assistance Board on November 8, 1967, by Local No. 12 of the United Glass & Ceramic Workers of North America, AFL-CIO-CLC on behalf of a group of workers at PPG Industries' Works No. 1, Creighton, Pa. Neither the petitioners nor any other party requested a hearing before the Commission, and none was held.

The petitioners allege that the shipments of laminated glass (primarily windshields) from Works No. 1 have been reduced as a result of increased imports of laminated glass from Canada with a resultant loss of approximately 150 jobs. They also allege that a substantial reduction in shipments of plate glass to Duplate Canada, Ltd., a majority-owned * * * subsidiary of PPG that manufactures tempered and laminated automobile glass, for further fabrication has caused further unemployment at Works No. 1 in Creighton.

The information reported herein was obtained from a variety of sources, including PPG Industries and other manufacturers of automotive glass, the major U.S. motor-vehicle manufacturers, the United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America, AFL-CIO-CLC and their Local 12, the Pennsylvania Employment Security Office at Creighton, Pa., the Commission's files and through fieldwork by members of the Commission's

staff.

The automotive product involvedlaminated automobile glass. The automotive product involved is described in section I of the petition as "Automobile Window Glass-Original Equipment." In stating the basis of their complaint, the petitioners refer to "the major reduction" in raw plate glass shipped to Duplate Canada, Ltd., as well as to the reduced shipments of windshields and increased imports of laminated glass. The term "automotive product" is defined in section 302(1) (1) of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 as "a motor vehicle or a fabricated component to be used as original equipment in the manufacture of motor vehicles". Inasmuch as the raw plate glass requires further fabrication (i.e., laminating or tempering) before it may be used on a motor vehicle, it apparently would not come within the scope of this definition. This report, therefore, relates primarily to laminated automobile glass, the only "automotive product" produced at Works No. 1.

Laminated automobile glass is a type of safety glass consisting of two pieces of glass separated by, and bonded to, a thin plastic (polyvinyl butyral) interlayer. The plastic interlayer prevents the glass from shattering when broken and thereby minimizes the danger of passenger injury from broken glass. The use of laminated glass in motor vehicle windshields is required by law. Regulations established by the Interstate Commerce Commission also require the use

of laminated glass in the side and rear windows of buses and of certain trucks. Tempered (toughened) glass, another type of safety glass, is used in the side and rear windows of automobiles and in some trucks.

Laminated glass is dutiable under item 544,41 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States at the rate of 16 percent ad valorem; however, if it is a Canadian article for use as original motor-vehicle equipment (OEM) it enters duty free under item 544.42.

The production of a laminated windshield involves several operations. The two sheets of glass which form the windshield are cut to shape—the outer sheet being slightly larger than the inner because of its larger radius. One sheet is then placed on top of the other and the two sheets are transported through the bending oven where they are heated until they become plastic, whereupon they sag to conform to the shape of the curved windshield mold. After the sheets are cooled and washed, the plastic interlayer is inserted between them and the windshield is pressed between two rollers to force out any air between the inner surfaces. The semicompleted windshield is then passed through another oven where glass and plastic form an initial bond. The edge of the windshield is trimmed (of any excess plastic) and sealed and the windshields are submerged in the autoclave (a tank of oil), where a combination of heat and hydraulic pressure creates a permanent bond between the glass and plastic.

The nature and structure of the automobile glass industry in Canada and the United States. The manufacture of automobile glass involves two distinct phases: (1) The production of the raw flat glass. which may consist of plate glass, float glass, or sheet glass; and (2) the fabrication (e.g., cutting to shape, bending, and laminating or tempering) of the raw flat glass into the completed automotive glass product. The manufacturing functions are divided variously between the major manufacturers of flat glass, the automobile manufacturers, and independent fabricators of automobile glass. *

Since the introduction of domesti-cally produced float glass 2 to the U.S. market in early 1964, the production of flat glass for automotive use has been undergoing a major technological transformation. Before 1964 plate glass had been used exclusively in the windshields of all automotive vehicles and in the side and rear windows of all automobiles produced by General Motors. Sheet glass. the less expensive product, had been used in all side windows and in some rear windows by other automobile manufacturers.

Float glass, which is comparable in quality to plate glass but substantially cheaper to produce, was first used by General Motors in automobile side win-

dows late in the 1964 model year and was first used in windshields in the 1966 model year. Six facilities for producing float glass are now operating in the United States; PPG Industries, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., and the Ford Motor Co., each operate 2 plants;*

The first Canadian float glass facility was officially opened in Toronto, Ontario, in June 1967. Before the completion of that facility, Canada (which has no plate glass facilities) was primarily dependent on imports from the United States for its plate glass for automotive use. The new float facility has a substantially greater capacity than Canada's present requirements—both automotive and nonautomotive-for high quality (plate or float) glass.

The second major phase of the process of manufacturing automobile glass is performed by a few independent fabricators and Chrysler Corp., as well as by the basic flat glass manufacturers (which classification includes the Ford Motor Co.). When automobile glass is fabricated by a basic flat glass producer, the fabrication usually takes place in or near the plant where the raw flat glass is manufactured.

No major technological changes in the process of producing laminated automobile glass, the product covered by this investigation, have occurred in recent years. Neither has there been any major realignment in the ownership or geographic location of the laminating facilities in the United States or Canada during the past 5 years. Consequently, where float glass was substituted for plate glass in making windshields, as at Creighton, it had to be shipped from another plant.

PPG Industries and its facilities used in the production of automobile glass. PPG Industries, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, is a large diversified corporation (its sales in 1966 were \$942 million) which operates about 60 domestic plants. Domestic sales of flat glass and flat glass products (including automobile glass) accounted for 34 percent of the value of its total sales in 1966. The company also produces fiber glass, chemicals, oil, and gas, coatings, and resins.

Glass-producing facilities. PPG Industries operates plate glass plants at Ford City and Creighton, Pa.; Cumberland, Md.; and Crystal City, Mo. Its sheet glass plants are located in Clarksburg, W. Va.; Mt. Vernon, Ohio: Henryetta, Okla.: Mt. Zion, Ill.; and Fresno, Calif. To the extent that sheet glass has been used in fabricating automobile glass, which is mainly in tempered side windows, it has come chiefly from the Clarksburg, Mt. Vernon, and Mt. Zion plants. PPG has float glass facilities at Cumberland and Crystal City (both contiguous to the plate glass facilities at those locations) and is currently constructing a float glass plant at Meadville, Pa.

PPG Industries operates facilities for fabricating automobile glass at Ford City, Creighton, Greensburg, and Tipton (all in Pennsylvania), at Crystal City,

²The technique of manufacturing float glass was developed by a British firm-Pilkington Bros., Ltd. It was first produced in commercial quantities in 1959 and first imported into the United States in 1960.

Ohio. *

Duplate Canada, Ltd., PPG Industries Canadian subsidiary, operates three plants in which it produces automobile glass. These plants are located at Windsor, Oshawa, and Oakville, all in Ontario (the two latter plants are near Toronto).

Facilities used in the production of laminated automobile glass. PPG Industries fabricates laminated automobile glass at Creighton and Greensburg, Pa.4 The laminating departments at Creighton serve primarily the OEM market while the Greensburg plant, which is PPG Industries' distribution center for replacement automobile glass, serves primarily the aftermarket (i.e., the replacement market). All flat laminated automobile glass (which is used exclusively in trucks and buses) is produced at Creighton. The operations on curved windshields at Creighton are designed to achieve high-volume production runs for the OEM market. Following the OEM production run a limited quantity of windshields is also produced for the replacement market. Conversely, wind-shield production facilities at the Greensburg plant, which are designed for the numerous low-volume runs that the replacement market requires, are more flexible but less efficient. A few low-volume OEM windshields are therefore produced at the Greenburg plant.

Duplate Canada, Ltd., fabricates curved windshields at each of its three plants and fabricates flat laminated glass

at its Oshawa plant.

The Creighton operations. PPG Industries' Works No. 1 is located at Creighton on the Allegheny River approximately 20 miles northeast of Pittsburgh. Creighton is a small town of 2,900 persons, which is considered by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security to be within the Pittsburgh labor market area. In September 1967, the latest month for which data are available, 923,000 persons were employed in the Pittsburgh labor market area and the unemployment rate was 2.7 percent. Works No. 1 is the oldest plate glass plant in the country, having begun operations in 1880, 3 years before the formation of the present PPG Industries. During the 1930's a laminating facility was built adjacent to the plate glass plant. Current operations at Works No. 1 are divided between three major departments. The activities of these three departments are described briefly below:

1. Plate glass department. This department, which produces the raw plate glass, consists of the batch handling facilities, furnace, grinding and polishing line, and wareroom (i.e., cutting, inspecting, packing, and shipping). One

³ Fabricating operations at the Crystal City plant have been minimal for several years and are being gradually phased out.

4 A negligible quantity of laminated glass is also produced at its Crystal City, Mo., flat

Mo.,3 and at Crestline in north-central of three plate glass furnaces at Works No. 1 was permanently dismantled in 1963. The remaining furnaces and the grinding and polishing line are the smallest and most obsolete plate glass facilities in the company and, therefore, are among the first to be closed down when shipments decline or when new capacity is created. The sporadic nature of operations in this department has been largely responsible for the longterm erratic employment history that has characterized Works No. 1.

2. The curved windshield department. The smallest department in the plant is the only department engaged exclusively in the production of automobile glass. This department operates two lehrs (ovens) used in the fabrication of curved laminated windshields. Ordinarily one lehr operates the year round and the other, approximately 8 months of the year-the 4-month downtime being required (typically during February-May) for model changeovers. * * * this department during 1966 and 1967 (to date) entered the OEM market, and the remainder was transferred to PPG Industries' plant in Greensburg for distribution to the aftermarket.

3. The flat laminating and specialty glass department. The predominant activity of this department in recent years has been the fabrication of specialty products primarily for aircraft use. These specialty products include various multiple laminates, two different types of electrical conducting glass, and special tempered glass for high speed aircraft and spacecraft.

The only OEM automotive product produced in this department is flat laminated glass. Flat laminated glass is used in some bus and truck windshields, in all side and rear windows of buses, and in some side and rear windows in trucks. A portion of the flat laminated glass produced in this department enters the replacement market for the previously cited applications. Some flat laminated glass is also used by the replacement market to glass. * * * replace flat tempered

Another PPG plant (Works No. 3, at Creighton adjacent to Works No. 1) manufactures double-glazed insulating glass for the construction market. Its operations have expanded moderately in recent years and have afforded alternate employment opportunities for a few employees that have been laid off from Works No. 1. Although employees do not have transfer rights between the two plants, laid-off employees from Works No. 1 are given preference in filling new or vacant jobs at Works No. 3.

Operations of Duplate Canada, Ltd. Duplate Canada, Ltd., fabricates laminated glass at each of its three plants. The Oshawa plant produces curved windshields, flat laminated glass, and a wide range of tempered glass parts; the Oakville plant produces only curved wind-shields; and the Windsor plant produces curved windshields and curved tempered glass parts.

Shipments of laminated windshields by Duplate Canada, Ltd., have gone primarily to the Canadian OEM market. * * * All shipments of laminated automobile glass (other than windshields) have been to the replacement market.

Since Pilkington's float glass plant was completed in early 1967, Duplate Canada, Ltd., has procured a substantial portion of its raw glass from Pilkington. The efficiency of the float process and the proximity of the float plant to two of Duplate Canada's three fabricating plants, combined with pressures by some motor-vehicle manufacturers to obtain automobile glass for their Canadian assembly plants with 100 percent Canadian content, will probably lead Duplate Canada, Ltd., and most other Canadian automobile glass fabricators as well, to obtain the great bulk of their raw glass from Pilkington Glass, Ltd. The President of Pilkington Glass, Ltd. (Canada), has indicated that the plant was built several years ahead of long-term planning schedules because of the Canada-U.S. Automotive Products Agreement with the expectation that their glass would be one of the components contributing to the Canadian value of cars produced in Canada.

Production and trade between the United States and Canada. The Tariff Commission obtained information from the major North American motor-vehicle producers respecting the production of, and trade between, the United States and Canada in laminated automobile glass for use as original equipment in the assembly of motor vehicles.

The production of laminated automobile glass in both the United States and Canada increased in model years 1965 and 1966 and declined in model year 1967. In the United States the increase in laminated automobile glass production exceeded the increase in the production of motor vehicles while in Canada the increase in laminated glass production was less than the increase in automobile production as is illustrated by the following tabulation, based on the number of units produced:

		of U.S.	Index of Canadian production of—		
Model year	Motor vehicles	Laminated automo- tive glass	Motor vehilces	Laminated automo- tive glass	
1964 1965 1966 1967	100 103 112 98	, 100 112 113 101	100 109 128 124	7100 107 114 105	

By direction of the Commission. DONN N. BENT. [SEAL] Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-217; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:47 a.m.1

glass plant.

⁵ Pittsburgh Area Labor Market Letter, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security, Oct. 18, 1967.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS

Certification of States to Secretary of Treasury

Pursuant to section 3304(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 3304(a)) the unemployment compensation laws of the following States have heretofore been approved:

Montana.

Alabama. Alaska Arizona. Arkansas. California. Colorado. Connecticut. Delaware. District of Columbia. Florida. Georgia. Hawaii. Idaho. Illinois. Indiana. Iowa. Kansas. Kentucky. Louisana. Maine. Maryland. Massachusetts. Michigan. Minnesota. Mississippi. Missouri.

Nebraska. Nevada. New Hampshire. New Jersey. New Mexico. New York. North Carolina. North Dakota. Ohio. Oklahoma. Oregon. Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico. Rhode Island. South Carolina. South Dakota. Tennessee. Texas. Utah. Vermont. Virginia. Washington. West Virginia. Wisconsin. Wyoming.

In accordance with the provisions of section 3304(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 3304(c)), I hereby certify the foregoing States to the Secretary of the Treasury for the taxable year 1967.

W. WILLARD WIRTZ, Secretary of Labor.

DECEMBER 31, 1967.

[F.R. Doc. 68–200; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS

Certification of Laws to Secretary of Treasury

The unemployment compensation laws of the States listed below, having been certified pursuant to paragraph (3) of section 3303(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 3303(b) (3)) and each of the States so listed having been certified by me to the Secretary of the Treasury for the taxable year 1967 as provided in section 3304 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 3304), are hereby certified, pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 3303(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 3303(b) (11)), to the Secretary of the Treasury for the taxable year 1967.

Alabama. Alaska. Arizona. Arkansas. California. Colorado. Connecticut.
Delaware.
District of Columbia.
Florida.
Georgia.

Hawaii.

Idaho.
Illinois.
Indiana.
Iowa.
Kansas.
Kentucky.
Louisiana.
Maine.
Maryland.
Massachus
Michigan.

Maine,
Maryland,
Massachusetts,
Michigan,
Minnesota,
Mississippi,
Missouri,
Montana,
Nebraska,
Nevada,
New Hampshire,
New Jersey.

New Mexico.

North Carolina. North Dakota. Ohio. Oklahoma. Oregon. Pennsylvania. Rhode Island. South Carolina. South Dakota. Tennessee. Texas. Utah. Vermont. Virginia. Washington. West Virginia. Wisconsin. Wyoming.

New York.

W. WILLARD WIRTZ, Secretary of Labor.

DECEMBER 31, 1967.

[F.R. Doc. 68-199; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PROPOSED GUIDELINES FOR PRE-SENTING SAMPLE STUDIES

Request for Comments

JANUARY 2, 1968.

The purpose of this request is to ask for the views or comments of interested persons respecting the proposed Guidelines for Presenting Sample Studies, set forth following this request.

The Bureau of Economics has prepared the Guidelines in recognition of the growing importance and greater usage of probability sampling. The Commission, as well as carriers, are applying probability sampling techniques to more and more matters requiring quantitative analyses. An increasingly large volume of data collected through use of sampling methods is being presented in rate, merger and other proceedings.

The Guidelines are based on acceptable standards of current theory and practice

of probability sampling.

The Commission stated in Docket No. 34540, "Motor Carrier Probability Sampling Studies," Forms 2, 4, 7, and 10, that the use of probability sampling now and in the future would be in the public interest. In line with this view, the Guidelines, while adaptable to any application of probability sampling, are intended to provide a means of presenting the basic facts about a sample when used in connection with evidence presented in proceedings before the Commission. They call for a full explanation of a sample including its purpose, design, procedures, and management, estimates based thereon, and interpretations and tests of the data.

The Bureau believes that the Guidelines will save considerable time and money for all concerned in situations where sample studies are offered in evidence. It is proposed that parties to a proceeding use the Guidelines to present the basic facts about the sample plan in their initial submissions. The precise and complete information about the sample plan called for should reduce significantly the time needed for cross-examination, for appraisal of the sample's technical soundness, and for evaluation of the evidence to which the sample data are related.

The principles of these Guidelines have already been used successfully by the Commission. An earlier version was used in Docket No. 33750, "Reformation of Rates—Fourth Class Mail," wherein the Chairman of the Commission requested the Postmaster General to submit detailed facts about a sample study used as a basis for a request for an increase in parcel post rates.

Guidelines were also used in F.D. No. 22688, "Chicago & N.W. Ry. Co.—Control—Chicago, R.I. & P.R. Co.," under order of August 25, 1967, to obtain more complete facts about the several sample plans in that proceeding and the data derived therefrom.

The information to be supplied will be readily known by those designing and managing the sample study. For this reason, the Guidelines should facilitate the use of sample studies in evidence and for other purposes. Preparation of a single statement pursuant to the Guidelines should require no more and, likely, less overall time than presently used for responding to repetitive inquiries because the facts concerning a sample study have not been fully revealed initially.

The Bureau would appreciate comments with respect to the proposed Guidelines and their use as described above in connection with sample studies presented in Commission proceedings or for other purposes. Copies of such comments, in duplicate, should be sent to Edward Margolin, Director of the Bureau of Economics, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423, by January 31, 1968. Additional copies of this Request and the Guidelines are available from the Bureau.

ISBALT.

H. NEIL GARSON, Secretary.

GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTING SAMPLE STUDIES

PURPOSE AND PROCEDURE

The purpose of these Guidelines is to provide parties submitting sample evidence in a proceeding a method of describing the sample plan, its implementation, and its use. The Guidelines represent the basic elements of a probability sample plan and incorporate acceptable sampling theory and practice as expounded in standard books on probability sampling and mathematical statistics. A separate report following the Guidelines should be prepared for each sample study.

The description of each sample study following these Guideline's would be submitted as part of an initial verified statement. All the knowledge needed to describe the sample following the Guidelines would be available at the time the verified statements are prepared. Further, it is believed that with a statement based on the Guidelines in the hands of all parties at an early date, cross-examination could be carried out more quickly and effectively than would otherwise be possible, and that evaluation of the sample plan by the hearing examiner and the

technical staff assisting him would be greatly facilitated.

CHIDELINES

1. Purpose of the sample. This item calls for an explanation of what the sample study was used for: To make estimates, to exert control, to detect existence of some condition, or to make a comparison. Was the sample a survey, an experiment, a test, or an audit? Was it aimed to obtain information about volume of traffic, percent of diversion of traffic due to a proposed merger, revenue gains and losses due to a proposed railroad purchase? Was it to obtain an allocation of salaries and wages among various activities of employees at railroad general offices, zone offices, and freight stations? Was it used to obtain basic information about performance characteristics of pickup and delivery truck service for use in a cost study? The purpose of the sample is the first question to answer.

2. The population or universe. Define the scope of the sample study. Give boundaries of population or universe in terms of time, geographical area, objects, operations, people,

records, etc.

Specify population, or populations, on which sample is based, or from which selected. Distinguish between domain population and study population where the latter does not include all of the former. Indicate nature and size of each population.

3. The frame used to select sample. The frame is a set of convenient symbols which are judged to stand for the study population and which are used as the basis for random selection. These symbols may take different forms, but whatever they are, they constitute all of the sampling units from which the sample is selected.

Indicate whether the frame is greater than, equal to, or less than the study population.

The frame may coincide with the study

The frame may coincide with the study population, in which one is interested, or the frame may fall short of or exceed the population. If the frame does not coincide with the population, what is the nature and magnitude of the population not covered by the frame, or nature and size of frame which exceeds the study population?

Describe frame in detail, and if more than one population is used, describe frame for

each such population.

Examples of frames are the following: Revenue freight bills for one calendar year in the file of a motor carrier, number of minutes in a working year of a railroad station employee, all the pickup and delivery trips made in one calendar year at all terminals of a motor carrier, a list of all the motor carriers in the United States at the beginning of a calendar year.

Indicate whether study frame was segregated from a larger frame, or whether reduction was made after selection of units in the

frame.

4. The sampling unit used. The frame consists of sampling units. Indicate the nature of this sampling unit whether an object, time, employee, paper record, physical object, list of names, areas on a map, truck terminals, railroad freight station, etc.

Describe whether sampling unit is an indivisible unit, or a cluster of such units, or whether the frame is a combination of such units. Indicate whether cluster units are of equal or variable size—if the former, give number, if the latter give range of size.

roumber, if the latter, give range of size.

For example, a railroad freight station is a cluster sample unit relative to employees and waybills originating at that station.

5. How the sampling units were selected. Describe how the sampling units in the frame were selected at random, (1) whether a random start plus a fixed interval, (2) whether a systematic sample which was assumed to be random, (3) whether a table of random numbers was used for every selection,

(4) whether some other method was used. Describe methods of random selection for each frame if more than one, and how sample selection sheets or other similar devices were used. Attach copies illustrating sample selection sheets and other related materials.

6. Determination of the size of the sample was determined. Give formula or formulas for sample size as well as error and risk assumed in estimating size of sample. Relate size of sample to stratification (item 8 on the following pages), major characteristics (item 9 on the following pages), major groups and subgroups (item 10 on the following pages), and standard error (item 13 on the following pages).

Give means, variances, coefficients of variation and other derived statistics of the characteristic on which the sample design is

If frame exceeds study population, indicate how many sample elements were rejected as being outside the scope of the study. Explain how sample size allowed for these rejects. Also, explain how sample size allowed for other sources of loss of sampling units where such allowances are justified for example, where a reduction in the frame takes place while the sample study is being made. Explain also how sample size is determined in case the frame is known to increase substantially while the sample study is being made.

7. Replication. If a replicated sample is used, give number of replicates, zone width, number of zones, sample size in each replicate, and describe the method of making independent selections of sample units (random start, random selection in each zone, etc.).

Describe methods used to identify each replicate so that it can be processed separately from other replicates, including controls on counts. Show how replicates were used—whether to estimate standard error, determine bias in a ratio estimate, discover large nonsampling errors, measure variability due to interviewers or judgments. Show final estimates for each replicate.

8. Stratification. If frame was stratified, give number and describe nature of strata. Justify use of stratification by gain in precision over that obtained from simple random sampling. Give size of frame, size of strata, and size of sample by strata. Show how total sample was allocated to strata—whether proportional, optimum, or other. If any part of frame was included 100 percent, explain why and give number of such sampling units. If replication as well as stratification was used, explain procedure followed.

9. Major characteristics estimated from sample. Describe the major characteristics which were estimated from the sample. Examples are percent of rail traffic diverted, revenue gains or losses due to railroad purchase or merger, number of carloads of commodity X moving between points A and B in 1 year, number of shipments and total billed weight by a motor carrier in 1 year for each of 13 weight intervals, revenue per ton-mile, ratio of empty car-miles to loaded car-miles. The nature of these characteristics has considerable influence on the size of the sample.

10. Major groups and subgroups for which estimates of major characteristics are required. List the major groups and subgroups for which estimates of major characteristics are required. These groups and subgroups may be quite different from the strata used. Give the maximum number of cells (subgroups) for which data are required, and average size of sample per cell. The size and nature of these subgroups have considerable influence on the size of the sample since they usually have the largest sampling errors.

These groups and subgroups can take many forms: rate territories, States, railroads, motor carriers, terminals, traffic movement between points A and B, commodities, types of railroad cars, type of rate, interval of billed weight, minimum charge shipments, freight stations, mileage intervals.

11. Source of the data and how collected.

11. Source of the data and how collected. It is very important to know the source of the data and how the data were collected or obtained since this has a direct bearing on nonsampling variability and the total area of uncertainty.

Was the source of data required an accounting or control record such as a carload waybill or a motor carrier freight bill? Was it a count or measurement subject to error? Were the data derived from judgments, such as judgments of the extent of diversion of traffic made by traffic department personnel from a sample of waybills or freight bills, or other records, judgments of number of cars, revenue gains and losses, etc., that might be subject to considerable variation from one person to another? Was the information obtained from a truck driver of a pickup and delivery trip? What was done to insure acceptable quality of data at the source?

12. Types of estimates derived from sample and methods of estimating same. Explain the various types of estimates derived from the sample and give the estimating equations used for each, by replicate, by strata, for entire sample. Do this for proportions, aggregates, means, ratios, differences, correlation coefficients, regression coefficients, and for any other type of estimate. Show that the estimating equations are appropriate for the sampling methods used. If ratio or regression estimates were used, give expressions for estimates and how sampling errors were obtained.

13. Standard errors. Give standard errors of all the major estimates derived from the sample, and show how they were calculated. Give the standard error formulas applied to the different types of estimates. Give standard error formulas used in connection with a function involving two or more variates, estimates of which were derived from the sample. These may be cost functions or other functions involving traffic characteristics. Compare actual sampling errors with assumed sampling errors in design

sumed sampling errors in design.

14. Nonsampling errors. This calls for (1)
a listing of the major sources of nonsampling error, (2) what steps were taken to control or reduce or eliminate each type of error, (3) the magnitude of each type of error derived from a sample audit or other method, (4) verification methods used in various operations, (5) control methods and control forms used in various operations, (6) nonresponse error and how it was handled, including use of a random sample of nonrespondents, and (7) any other aspects that relate to this problem.

Major sources of nonsampling errors in a sample study include the following: Incomplete frame, response or measurement or recording errors at data source; nonresponse; delinquent response; errors of coding, punching, tabulating, etc., during processing; errors of computation; and errors of interpretation.

If the data are derived from the judgments of specialists, as is common in measuring diversion of traffic in a merger or purchase proceeding, then it is necessary to show the variation in the data due to the variation in the performance of these personnel. Describe how a replicated sample, or a randomly selected subsample, was used to do this, and compute the standard deviation of this variation.

If possible, combine sampling and non-sampling errors to obtain an estimate of the total error in the major characteristic(s).

15. Management of the sample. Indicate whether sample as implemented, met three conditions: (1) The personnel, including supervisors, were trained to implement the project according to the conditions and rules laid out in the sample plan, (2) technical sample guidance was available at all times and was actually used to resolve sampling questions and problems. This means properly trained personnel directed and managed the implementation of the sample plan. And (3), a pretest or pilot run was made to test techniques and obtain estimates of variances, etc., needed for sample design if the latter were needed.

Management involves such aspects as pretesting the data sheet and sample plan; instituting various controls and checks and audits so as to reduce, control, or eliminate nonsampling error; using statistical quality control methods as required; preparing and using properly sampled selection sheets and sampling manuals; resolving sampling questions and problems; giving special training or instruction as needed; clarifying instructions and procedures—in other words, executing the sample as designed.

16. Tabulation of the data. Describe how the sample data were edited, coded, reviewed, and tabulated. Describe how replicated and stratified data were coded and tabulated. Describe how methods of estimation, calculation of sampling errors, and other statistical computations were programed and checked. Describe any machine or manual internal consistency checks and how they were used. Describe techniques of statistical analysis used.

17. Interpretation of the data (statistical analysis). This includes a description of the various statistical techniques used to interpret the data such as standard errors, tests of significance, regression analysis, analysis of variance and covariance. It requires, for example, tests of any differences to indicate whether a difference is real, or whether it could be explained entirely on the basis of sampling variations.

This includes a presentation of the sampling errors and the estimates to which they apply. The total error—sampling plus non-sampling error (bias)—should be calculated using standard methods. This is especially necessary where the variations due to non-

sampling sources may prove to be as large as, or larger than, the variations due to sampling. It is imperative that the total area of uncertainty in all basic data be indicated in quantitative terms to the maximum extent possible.

The extent and nature of the statistical analysis should be carefully described to show to what extent conclusions, decisions, and actions were based upon this analysis, and to what extent the conclusions, decisions, and actions were based on traffic and transportation analysis.

transportation analysis.

18. Final appraisal. A brief statement should give the final appraisal of the sample study: (1) How actual standard errors compared with aimed-at values, (2) whether stratification was effective, (3) whether replication worked out as planned, (4) whether the sample size was adequate, (5) whether the nonsampling error exceeded the sampling error, (6) the total area of uncertainty, and (7) the major problems encountered and how they were resolved.

[F.R. Doc. 68-214; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

[Notice 69]

MOTOR CARRIER TRANSFER PROCEEDINGS

JANUARY 3, 1968.

Synopses of orders entered pursuant to section 212(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act, and rules and regulations prescribed thereunder (49 CFR Part 279), appear below:

As provided in the Commission's special rules of practice any interested person may file a petition seeking reconsideration of the following numbered proceedings within 20 days from the date of publication of this notice. Pursuant to section 17(8) of the Interstate Commerce Act, the filing of such a petition will postpone the effective date of the order in that proceeding pending its disposition. The matters relied upon by petitioners must be specified in their petitions with particularity.

No. MC-FC-69671. By order of December 13, 1967, Division 3, acting as an Appellate Division approved the transfer to Root's Van Lines, Inc., Otsego, Mich., of certificate in No. MC-54147, issued July 11, 1962, to Otis V. Root and Vernon H. Root, a partnership, doing business as Root's Van Lines, Otsego, Mich., authorizing the transportation of household goods, between Grand Rapids, Mich., and points within 80 miles thereof, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin. Jerry L. Nurrie, 209 Stockbridge, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001, representative for applicants.

[SEAL]

H. NEIL GARSON, Secretary.

[F.R. Doc., 68-215; Filed, Jan. 5, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 2—THE CONGRESS

ACTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

EDITORIAL NOTE: After the adjournment of the Congress sine die, and until all public acts have received final Presidential consideration, a listing of public laws approved by the President will appear in the daily FEDERAL REGISTER under Title 2—The Congress. A consolidated listing of the new acts approved by the President will appear in the Daily Digest in the final issue of the Congressional Record covering the 90th Congress, First Session.

Approved January 2, 1968

H.R. 7819______Public Law 90-247 Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967.

H.R. 12080————Public Law 90–248
Social Security Amendments of 1967.
H.R. 13893————Public Law 90–249
Foreign Assistance and Related Agen-

cies Appropriation Act, 1968.

CUMULATIVE LIST OF PARTS AFFECTED—JANUARY

The following numerical guide is a list of the parts of each title of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published to date during January.

3 CFR	Page	10 CFR	Page	21 CFR	Page
Executive Orders:		70	137	51	72
11182 (amended by EO 11386).	. 5			121	73
11209 (revoked by EO 11386)_		12 CFR		146a	74
11386		•	or	•	
11387	_ 47	204	65	23 CFR	
5 CFR	`		137	255	18
213 9. 1	25 910	14 CFR-		94 CED	
338		39	10	24 CFR	
550		47	11	0	144
610	219	71 11, 12, 66, 67, 13	8, 139	32 CFR	
		241	224		
7 CFR		385	68	1005	144
81	9. 135	389	68	1007	144
210		Proposed Rules:		1016 1054	144 144
215		71 22–25, 14	9-151	1711	229
220		75	25		225
319		91	151	36 CFR	
401				7	145
722 814	- 59 - 59	15 CFR		212	145
822		1000	49	•	
891		•	•	39 CFR	
892		16 CFR		127	231
		15	72	158	231
905	64, 222	***************************************	•~	d it distants	
910	64, 222	17 CFR	~	41 CFR	
959				5A-8	20
1001		Proposed Rules:		8-2	74
1421	_ 222 _ 223	240	152	8-7	74
1422 1464	136			101-6	146
1483	. 9	18 CFR		101–32	146
Proposed Rules:	- 0	2	139	45 CFR	
	5 77	41	139		000 4
319		141	139	500	232 ⁻ 232
989		158	139	531	4,34
991		260	139	PROPOSED RULES:	
1002		300	224	85	110
1013	78	•		47 CFR	
		19 CFR			- 00
9 ÇFR		Proposed Rules:		73	20
73	_	1	149	50 CFR	
76				33	148
307	- 9	20 CFR ~		Proposed Rûles:	110
340	- 9 - 10	404	19 15		22
355	_ 10	TVI	14, 10	40	2121